



UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

DINNER IN AID OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

The Annual Festival in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists took place on Wednesday evening, November 22nd, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, THOMAS HUGHES, M.P. for Lambeth, in the chair.

At about half-past six, the company, consisting of nearly 100 representatives of the trade, from all parts of the kingdom, sat down to an excellent dinner. As on the last occasion, the success of the merry meeting was greatly enhanced by the presence of a number of ladies. A large Rimmel's vaporizer was placed on the principal table, and gave forth a pleasant fragrance during the evening.

The cloth having been drawn, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts duly honoured (Mr. POTTER returning thanks for the Volunteers in an able speech),

The CHAIRMAN rose, amidst loud cheers, to propose the toast of the evening, "Success to the Benevolent Fund of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists." The Society, which had instituted the fund in question had two objects, one of which was political, and the other benevolent. Either of these objects was quite sufficient to ensure the permanent success of the Society. For his part he knew of no more honourable or useful profession than that of a chemist and druggist, although, as a lawyer, he could tell them that it had not always been so. In the reign of Henry IV., chemistry, or alchemy as it was then called, was considered felony, and punished accordingly. This absurd law, which was directed against all persons who attempted to convert lead or other metals into gold, lasted until the reign of William and Mary, when, through the representation of that learned man, Robert Boyle, the founder of the Royal Society, it was abolished by Parliament. People said, however, that the reason Robert Boyle wished for its repeal was, that he had discovered an easy method of converting base metals into gold, and of course wanted to escape punishment for doing so. From what he had heard, the chemists and druggists of the present day had returned to the practice of transmuting base substances into gold, and he was glad to say, in many instances, with very great success. He hoped this was true for their own sakes and for the sake of binding their trade firmly and securely. From the statistics he had received, it appeared that although there were upwards of 14,000 members of the trade distributed throughout the country, no effort had been made, until about four years ago, to unite them together for purposes of general utility. This work had been taken in hand by the gentlemen who had originated the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and they all knew how their labours had been crowned with success. As a stranger, he might compliment them most highly on the way in which the objects of the Society had been carried out. He had had great experience with similar bodies, and it was seldom that he had heard of any of them increasing the numbers of their members to more than 3,000 in four years. At present he only desired to deal with the benevolent side of the question; but he might be allowed to say, that although it was most desirable that all trades and professions should be thrown open to the public, still there ought to be a certain guarantee that in a profession like their own, where a man was continually handling dangerous drugs and compounds, he should be perfectly acquainted with their good or evil properties. Looking at the benevolent side of the question, he considered their Society was a perfect representation of the ancient guilds. They were banded together on the principle that when one member of the body was in pain all the others suffered. He therefore felt no scruples in calling on all present to prove their hearty acceptance of this principle by sending in a large amount of subscriptions. Their benevolent objects had already met with a large amount of success, but the Executive Committee had determined that the fund

should accumulate until it reached 500*l*, a sum which he was informed had been slightly exceeded in the short time the fund had been going on. They could now therefore make allowances to their necessitous members, and every penny now subscribed would go immediately towards succouring the wants of some of their less fortunate brethren. He would conclude by congratulating them on the success the Society had met with. It had passed already into vigorous boyhood, and he trusted it would grow into strong manhood; that their funds would increase year by year, and that their members would long continue banded together to work out the advancement of the profession, to succour their suffering fellows, and to promote every other good object, as educated and honest Englishmen.

The toast, we need hardly say, was drunk amidst the most vociferous applause. The subscription list was then handed round, and when complete was read over by the Secretary.

Mr. WADE, in proposing the healths of the Country Delegates, coupled with the names of Messrs. Dobb and Hornby, said they heard their worthy Chairman allude to the fact of the body suffering if any of the limbs were in pain; he would also remind them that the body was utterly useless, unless the arms, legs, and head, worked harmoniously together. He looked on the London Executive Committee as the head, and on the country delegates as vigorous arms and legs. Up to the present time they had all co-operated with the best results, and he hoped the day would be far distant when there would be the slightest division or disunion amongst them. In prosecuting one of the primary objects for which the Society was founded, namely, the incorporation of the trade, they should proceed very carefully and temperately, so as to avoid interfering with the vested interests of others. What they cried out for was perfect equality of rights with every other member of the trade; and to effect this there must be perfect uniformity of action between the Executive Committee and the country representatives. They relied on their provincial friends to help them with all the strength they could put forth, but it must be put forth in the right direction. They had, it is true, been successful as far as they went, but it was to be regretted that several members of the trade, who at first had gone with them heart and soul, had dropped off and become apathetic. He had no doubt that when the Society had gained the objects it was working for these very men would come forward. Many true men had stuck to them through thick and thin, and it was to them that praise was due. Their worthy chairman, in his well-known work, "The Seouring of the White Horse," had given them the characteristics of a true man in the following words, "The work of one true man is greater than all thy work. Thou hast naught but a seeming power over it or over him. Every true man is greater than thee; every true man shall conquer more than thee; for he shall triumph over all, and over thee O Time!"

Mr. HORNBY, of Sheffield, said he was proud to find such a hearty welcome given to the country delegates. He and his brother representatives had travelled many long miles in order to be present at the meeting. They had many of them come to town at great inconvenience and loss; but they did not mind that, being convinced that their presence was necessary for the good of the cause they all had at heart. In Sheffield they had from 80 to 90 members out of 110 chemists and druggists in that town, and he thought they showed a good example to the Londoners, who, he regretted to say, seemed rather apathetic in coming forward for the good of their trade. The Society as yet had done a great deal, but it was not half enough. Their great object should be to secure the incorporation of the whole trade on principles of perfect equality, and he recommended his fellow members to exercise all the influence they possessed in placing before every Parliamentary representative in the kingdom the objects the Society had in view, and endeavour to secure their votes in favour of the Bill which was to be introduced next Session. The speaker then alluded to the failure of the Pharmaceutical Society in embodying the whole trade, and to the manner in which they carried their one-sided Jury Bill through Parliament. He cordially agreed with Mr. Wade in the necessity of unity, and could answer for Sheffield that the members of the Society in that town would be foremost in supporting the Executive Committee in every effort calculated to effect the objects for which they were banded together.

Mr. DORN having also spoken on behalf of the delegates, the Secretary stated that the Chairman was compelled to leave them, having another engagement of great importance; whereupon

Mr. GATES, of Hull, rose to propose the "Health of Thomas Hughes, Esq., M.P." He said it must be a matter of great encouragement to the delegates and the London Executive to see a man of such eminence in the chair on the present occasion, and to hear him plead their cause with such hearty good will. To succeed in their purpose they must have perfect unity of action, and sink all distinctions. They must fight the battle of incorporation shoulder to shoulder, and not succumb to any body of men. He concluded by proposing the Chairman's health, and thanking him in graceful terms for having honoured them with his presence.

The toast having been drunk with loud applause,

The CHAIRMAN in reply said, that while preserving perfect independence in the matter, he would give the heartiest help to any Bill to effect the great object they had at heart—the incorporation of their trade. He believed that all members of the trade agreed on one great principle, that the dangerous articles sold by them should only be entrusted to skilled and competent persons. The public had even more interest in this matter than themselves, and he believed that a Bill introduced embodying these ideas must necessarily meet with the support of every right thinking man.

The Chairman having left, the place of honour was given to Mr. HENRY MATTHEWS, F.C.S., Vice-President of the Society. The toasts of "The Executive Committee," "The Officers," "The Ladies," "The Vice-Chairman," etc., followed, and the ladies and gentlemen then adjourned to the coffee-room.

The musical arrangements, which were excellent, were under the direction of Mr. Fielding, of St. Paul's choir.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists was held on Thursday, Nov. 23rd, at the Society's rooms, 20, New Ormond-street, Mr. J. EDISBURY, of Liverpool, in the chair.

Letters were read from several members, excusing themselves from attending.

The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary. We give it at length in another column.

On the motion from the chair that it be received.

Mr. WADE rose, and said that he could not allow the motion to be made without passing a high eulogium upon their Secretary for the way in which he had embodied the views of the Executive Committee. The style and language reflected great credit on him.

The motion having been carried unanimously, the election of officers was proceeded with. The Secretary announced that it would be necessary to elect a new President, their late President having resigned, whereupon a desultory conversation ensued as to the proper person to be elected.

Mr. WADE rose, and suggested that their worthy Vice-President, Mr. Matthews, was a fit and proper person to occupy the post. He had been with the Society since the commencement, and had always been ready with his pen, purse, and voice, to help them to gain the objects for which they were founded.

Mr. BUOTT (the Secretary and Registrar) hereupon rose, and said it would be a very dangerous thing to put Mr. Matthews in the position of chairman, as he was well known to have a Pharmaceutical leaning; in fact, the majority on the Executive Committee were in favour of giving way to the Pharmaceutical Society. He would suggest Mr. Linder as a candidate.

These remarks created some little confusion, but, order being at last restored,

Mr. T. S. ANDERSON (Duke-street) said he quite concurred with Mr. Buott in his statement, and suggested Mr. Hornby, of Sheffield, as their future President. He proposed a motion to that effect, but, as it was not seconded, it fell to the ground.

Mr. HORNBY (Sheffield) said he thought that Alderman Bowker, the Mayor of Manchester, would be the best President for their purpose. He was a member of Parliament,

and could do them important service when their Bill was brought forward next year. He would make a motion to that effect.

Mr. GATES (Hull) seconded the motion, stating similar views to the last speaker.

On the motion being put,

Mr. WADE proposed as an amendment that Mr. Matthews be elected chairman. He defended Mr. Matthews's name from the aspersions thrown on it by Mr. Buott. He thought Alderman Bowker's as a manufacturer, mayor, and member of Parliament, would have little spare time to devote to the interests of the Society. Mr. Matthews was utterly unbiassed; he had no interest to serve in taking either part, and was always ready to leave his laboratory and come down to the Society's meetings. As an educated man, he (Mr. Matthews) of course respected the Pharmaceutical Society as an educated body. There appeared to be a notion on the part of one or two of the country members that there was some antagonism between the views of the Executive Committee and those of the country delegates. He begged to assure them that there was nothing of the kind in existence. They were acting on precisely the same principles, and their views differed only in the form of words in which they were expressed. One fact would prove Mr. Matthews's perfect loyalty to the cause: he agreed with every word of the Executive Committee's report, which they had received with such loud expressions of approval. A proposal had been made to the Pharmaceutical Society to amalgamate with them on certain terms, but that Society had refused; and their very refusal was the lever that had lifted the United Society's Bill into the Committee-room of the House of Commons. (Great interruption.) He concluded by once more defending Mr. Matthews as a staunch adherent to the views of the United Society.

Mr. ANDERSON gave it as his opinion that there was no similarity between Mr. Matthews and Alderman Bowker, the latter being a practical man, the former a man of science.

Mr. VENMAN (Pimlico) asked what were Alderman Bowker's views on the subject of the incorporation of the Society.

Mr. BUOTT having given a satisfactory answer by reading an extract from one of his speeches,

Mr. D'AUBNEY rose, and bore a high testimony to Mr. Matthews's qualifications for the post of President.

After several remarks from other members, the amendment and motion being put, Mr. Alderman Bowker was declared elected.

Mr. HORNBY moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Executive Committee for their services during the past year, and that they be re-elected. He considered that Mr. Wade had done much to put the Local Committees in their proper position with respect to the London Executive body. Whatever was done must be done in the spirit of the central body; and he could always promise them the hearty support of the Sheffield members in every effort they made for the good of the trade and the advancement of the Society.

Mr. GATES cordially seconded the resolution. He warmly concurred with Mr. Hornby in his remarks with respect to the loyalty that should be paid by the country committees to their federal head. For his part, he could assure them that Hull would never be found lukewarm in seconding the views of the Executive Committee.

The motion being put, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. LOANE, in returning thanks as a member of the Executive Committee, said that he felt sure that both he and his colleagues would still continue to deserve the good will of the members; and he hoped that at the end of the next year they would receive the same flattering expressions of approval.

The next motion on the paper was to this effect: That considering the exertions of Mr. Buott on behalf of the chemists and druggists some provision should be made for him, and that in any future negotiation with the Pharmaceutical Society it be a *sine qua non* that he be made Registrar, or have some other suitable employment.

Mr. ANDERSON, in moving the resolution, praised Mr. Buott most highly for the way in which he had worked in the interests of the Society. He gave it as his opinion that but for Mr. Buott the Society would never have existed. He thought nothing could be stronger than Mr. Buott's claims on the Society. He had worked hard for very poor pay, and

he was looking forward to the time when the Society would be incorporated, and Mr. Buott would receive an appointment worthy of his energy and talents.

Mr. GATES, in seconding the resolution, thought it a most important point that Mr. Buott's services be retained. There were too many instances of a man's working hard, and then being thrown over when no longer required.

The resolution having been put, was carried, certain of the members abstaining from voting.

Mr. HORNBY then proposed that the first seven clauses of the new Bill No. 2, approved of by the Executive Committee, be made the basis of action of the Society, and that it is the duty of all the Local Committees to support them. The clauses in question were then read. (See CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, present vol. page 57). He went on to say that the watchwords of the Society should be representation and nomination. He had no objection whatever to act with the Pharmaceutical Society and amalgamate with them as long as they obtained equal rights. He respected the examined pharmaceutical chemist as an educated man; but could the chemists and druggists of the United Kingdom live by selling pharmaceutical productions alone? Some chemists and druggists that he knew, although men of high professional attainments and fit to pass an examination with any one, were obliged to sell pounds of putty as well as pennyworths of pills, in order to make their business pay. No rule could be laid down in such cases as it was so hard to draw the line. Even the principles of business in one town differed from those of another, arsenic being sold in tons in some towns and in pounds in others. With opium it was precisely the same thing. Great latitude must therefore be allowed in fixing the qualifications of a chemist and druggist. They should all start fair, and they should never lose sight of the two great principles of perfect equality and self-government.

Mr. SMITH (Liverpool) rose to second the resolution. He fully endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hornby. He thought it was greatly to the credit of the Society's Registrar and of the Executive Committee, that their Bill had been partially adopted while the other was lost. He had a great respect for the Pharmaceutical Society as an educated body. Dr. Edwards, the local Secretary of that Society in his town had offered to unite with them, but the terms proposed were unequal, and he therefore rejected them *in toto*. If they were to go before Parliament [on equal ground he would go with them hand in hand.

Mr. MANBY (Southampton) spoke in favour of the resolution, and stated that it was a mistaken notion for any one to suppose that pharmaceutical chemists sold only drugs and chemicals, for there was one in the town of Southampton who united the toy trade to that of a chemist and druggist.

Mr. GATES deprecated most strongly any amalgamation with the Pharmaceutical Society, that did not include fraternity and equality as its leading principles. They must nail their colours to the mast, and unite to make the passage of Bill No. 2 through Parliament a matter of certainty.

Mr. WADE, as a member of the Executive Committee, would beg of the members generally not to tie their hands too tightly. They, of course, could not object to the principles enunciated by the last speakers, as they were precisely those upon which the Executive Committee had always acted, they were the principles they had always fought for. He was not prepared to allow that any individuals on that Committee had what was termed a "pharmaceutical leaning," except in the sense of the remarks that had fallen from some of his country friends. Suspicions of this kind often attached themselves to persons, and should always be explained when an opportunity offered itself. He once more asked them not to tie the hands of the Executive too tightly. There did not appear to be at present much chance of any amalgamation with the Pharmaceutical Society. They had their charter and their vested interests, and were naturally unwilling to forego their advantages without a fierce struggle. They all knew with what pertinacity all corporate bodies held to their vested rights. Either of two things must happen when they went before Parliament; the whole trade must be incorporated and the Pharmaceutical Society allowed to go its own way, or a conciliatory policy must be adopted, and an amalgamation take place. To speak of purely personal matters, he himself had been accused of associating with members of that Society. He had visited Birmingham this year, and had

met several pharmacentists on the neutral ground of the Pharmaceutical Conference. He had gone into matters with them in a manner calculated to cool down existing differences, and found that many of them desired precisely what the most earnest members of the United Society had at heart, namely, the incorporation of the trade with the rights of nomination and election for all. There was no stauncher member of the Society than himself, but he wished to behave with strict justice to every one. Some little latitude must be allowed the Executive Committee in dealing with these clauses: for if the House of Commons' Committee wished them to be altered, and they were fixed as unalterable by the present meeting, their Bill might be lost through the Executive Committee having no power to consent to changes which might only alter the wording of the clauses. He regretted that many members who had worked with them heartily at the commencement had left them, but now that the Society was going to be incorporated, they were coming back to it to enjoy its advantages.

Mr. SMITH (Liverpool) denounced the attempts of the Pharmaceutical Society to obtain signatures to the petition for their Bill in an underhand manner. The Pharmaceutical Bill, however, had turned out a rickety infant, whilst their own was a strong healthy active child.

Mr. BUOTT said he thought any alteration in the clauses of the Bill would be most dangerous.

Mr. C. F. BUOTT thought the vested interests spoken of by Mr. Wade might be exchanged for certain pecuniary advantages. He thought a little liberty of action should be allowed to the Committee with respect to the seven clauses.

Mr. HORNBY in reply said he strongly disclaimed having the slightest unworthy suspicion of any member of the Committee. Their sentiments had been made pretty clear by the report that had been read. Their bases of action were laid down therein, and were the same as those of himself and his country colleagues, and deserved their heartiest support. There would be no harm in leaving the interests of the Bill in the hands of these gentlemen. Their honesty had been proved by the events of the last year, and the fact of re-electing them for the next year proved the confidence placed in them by the members.

The resolution to adopt the seven clauses with any modifications that the Executive might authorize as long as they did not affect the principles laid down in the originals was passed unanimously, and it was afterwards moved that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Secretary of State.

Mr. DOBB (Sheffield) then rose to propose that the subscription to the Society be increased to 10s. per annum, and that a journal, the property of the Society, be printed and distributed to the members. For some time past the advocacy of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had not been what it ought to have been. As their suggestions to amalgamate with the Pharmaceutical Society had not been met, he thought that they should have a journal of their own to advocate their own principles and object. The journal of the Pharmaceutical Society had a large circulation, and a journal of the United Society should be equally successful. He passed a high compliment to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the manner in which it had advocated the cause of the Society, but latterly he had not been pleased with its tone. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Buott, senr.). It had been said that the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was a neutral journal; but he considered they wanted a journal representing exclusively the opinions of their Society. A circulation of 3,000 ought to pay well. The advertisements and subscriptions (5s. per member) would produce £1,000 per annum, which he thought ought to pay all expenses. The principal organ that had disseminated their views in the country had been their worthy Registrar, and if his efforts were supplemented by a printed organ the Society would be a success. Mr. Dobb then entered into a description of what a journal should be in his estimation.

Mr. VENMAN seconded the resolution. He thought the Society quite large enough to support a journal of its own. The journal already alluded to could not be expected perfectly to represent the Society, as it was not their property or constituted organ. This speaker also gave his opinions of what a journal should be.

Mr. C. F. BUOTT was sorry to oppose Sheffield in anything, but he could not agree in Mr. Dobb's remarks. He then entered into an eloquent eulogy on the manner in which the

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had represented the interests of the Society and the trade generally, but it was an independent journal, and claimed its right to think for itself. He doubted greatly the expediency or practicability of a Society's journal, and from his own experience he considered that Mr. Dobb's estimate of the expense was much too low. The most important question was, however, the alteration of the subscription. The fee was fixed at 6s. after a great deal of consideration, and he felt sure the success of the Society had been in a great measure dependent on its having fixed at a low sum. He had but little doubt that if they raised the subscription they would at once lose a large number of members. Again, it would require a large capital to start with, and that was not forthcoming.

Mr. MANBY thought that if a journal was established they would at once lose their 200 pharmaceutical members.

Mr. BUOTT said he thought an organ was wanted, and considered that a neutral journal would be of no use to them in the coming struggle in Parliament. He did not think any capital was wanted. They ought to be in possession of a journal which would defend their interests to the utmost, and not one in which there was an undercurrent of private interest at work.

Mr. WADE considered that the Executive Committee did not want a journal that would continually soap them down the back, and agree to everything they said. A slap in the face now and then did everybody good. The utmost courtesy had been shown by the Editor of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to himself, and all the members of the Society in the insertion of letters and other matters. (Dissent from Mr. Buott, senr.) If some persons had sent letters to that journal, and they were not inserted it was no doubt because there was no room for them, or because they did not deserve publication. He feared if the subscription were raised the number of members who would withdraw would be very great. He would move as an amendment that a form be sent round to the different secretaries in the provinces, and the opinion of the members be obtained on the matter before any decided steps were taken.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. MANBY.

Mr. GATES said a journal of the Society was a necessity, and he was only deterred by the financial difficulties in its way. Up to a certain point the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had materially helped them, beyond that it had done them great harm. He thought the editorial criticisms on letters sent for insertion, important up to a certain point, but latterly they betrayed a pharmaceutical tendency. He might avow himself as the writer of the letters signed "Philaethes," and wished it to be understood that he had always been treated with great courtesy by the editor. Personally he had a great respect for that gentleman, and had no complaint to make against him as the director of an independent journal; at the same time, he thought a Society's organ would be necessary as soon as they could possibly have it.

Mr. BUOTT said the effect of the amendment would be to throw the proposal into next year. He thought the Proprietor of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST owed the Society a deep debt of gratitude for the increased circulation caused by the establishment of the Society. The proposed journal, if started, should be the mouthpiece of the Committee.

Mr. D'AUBNEY objected to the proposal on financial grounds. If the subscription was increased, he felt sure the Society would lose great numbers of members, many of whom thought even the present fee too high.

Mr. HORNBY then continued the discussion on the main question. He thought the extra five shillings was a great stumbling block. If the meeting knew the amount of grinding he had to go through at Sheffield before he could get five shillings, they would think twice before increasing the subscription.

Messrs. CROUCH, MITCHELL, STEAD, ANDERSON, and others, also spoke mostly in favour of the principal resolution.

Mr. DOBB, in reply, said, he could not agree with those who said the proposition was premature. He thought that many outsiders, subscribers to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, would come over to them. Very little capital would be required if the journal were farmed to some respectable publisher at a fixed sum.

Mr. Wade's amendment having been put was carried by a majority of 24 to 9.

Mr. C. F. BUOTT suggested that when the voting forms

were returned they should be sent to the local committees to take their opinions on the subject.

Cordial votes of thanks were then passed to the different delegates, to the local secretaries, to the Editor of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and the Chairman, which having been duly acknowledged, the meeting separated.

THE REPORT.

The history of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists presents a remarkable instance of the rise and progress of an Institution which, being based upon sound principles and built up by small means and much energy, has become, in the short period of four years, the guide and the bulwark of a community of tradesmen.

Previous to that date, there existed no organization whereby the interests of the trade or the public could be protected, nor yet any fund generally accessible to poor Druggists; it was therefore desirable to establish a Society of Chemists and Druggists, for the protection of the public, the progress of the trade, and the exercise of benevolence. *But the means!—the men and the money for the work!—where were they to come from?* In 1861 the Society was formed with 700 members. In 1862 District Associations rose up through the country, with their chairmen, secretaries, committees, and members. In 1863 the United Society was strong enough to defeat the Medical Bill. In 1864 they proposed the Chemists and Druggists' Bill for the incorporation of the trade, the object and principle of which in 1865 have received the sanction of a Parliamentary committee, whilst the opposing Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council has been thrown out.

During this rapid career, notwithstanding much necessary expenditure of time and money in organization and political action for objects so important, the Society has collected the scattered elements of the trade into a compact and powerful union; taught Chemists and Druggists to rely upon their own combined exertions for protection and progress; and achieved a double victory in the legislative decision that the Pharmaceutical Society shall have no controlling power over their non-Pharmaceutical brethren, and that non-Pharmaceutical Chemists shall have the legal right to govern themselves. With pleasure beyond that which the numerous successes of the Society have yet excited, and pride with which every hard worker in the cause will sympathize, the Executive Committee congratulate the trade upon the attitude they can now assume in relation to the new Parliament. It is not that of unknown suppliants craving a boon, but that of Chemists and Druggists who, having originated an important measure of reform amongst themselves for public security which has already been sanctioned by a Committee of the House of Commons, now seek for legislative powers to carry that measure into effect, and to conduct their own government as a corporate body.

The Executive Committee, under whose guidance this extraordinary change in the condition and prospects of Chemists and Druggists has been accomplished, ask them to reflect for a moment what would have been their condition now had there been no United Society! When the Medical Council, with the sanction of the Pharmaceutical Council, proposed their Bill to place all Chemists and Druggists under their own control, it would have been difficult to find half-a-dozen men in the whole body of non-Pharmaceuticalists, unconnected with the United Society, who had the moral courage, and talent, and self-sacrificing spirit necessary to resist that invasion. But supposing there had been a few devoted men equal to the occasion, and supposing the druggists for whom they were willing to sacrifice themselves had been legions, such was the fatal apathy of the trade—so accustomed were they to look for help from others; so destitute of object, creed, or cry; so blind to future good, and, worse than all, so repellant were they to each other, that it would have been impossible to organize the numbers, concert the plans, and manifest the power requisite for such an achievement.

Such was the state of things in 1861, when the increasing evil of incompetent druggists excited the public mind, and several Poison Bills having attested the sincere but abortive attempts of the Legislature to remedy it, the trade felt it to be their duty, in the interests of the community at large, to organize the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, as a means (as Mr. Alderman Dakin well expressed it in his inaugural address), "not of antagonism to any existing Institution, but for the unity and action of a trading body," to secure the reform so much desired by the public.

This reform has ever been the object of the Executive Committee, and ever guided their policy. To this end their "Suggestions for an Incorporation of the Trade, their official documents, their trade demonstrations, and their public acts, have hitherto tended, and now culminate in the Chemists and Druggists' Bill, which the Select Committee of the House of Commons have recommended to Government as a proper basis for legislation.

When the time for Parliamentary action arrived the Executive Committee, although fully prepared for open warfare, were somewhat surprised to find that the contest was to be one of tactics, not of merit; for the very first step of the opposing party was to appropriate the name by which the United Society's Bill was known to the trade, and to describe their own Pharmacy Bill as "the Chemists and Druggists' Bill!" At every stage of the contest it was evident that the Pharmaceutical Council were sensible they had "no case;" so they vaunted their own Institution, and abused the United Society; and when the two Bills had been read a second time in the House of Commons, and there was some probability that they might be judged upon their own merits by a Select Committee of that House, the often-asserted friendship of the Council for their non-pharmaceutical brethren developed itself in bitter hostility. Three separate articles appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, to impress upon the Legislature and the public that the United Society was a factitious and insignificant Institution which had little or no relation to chemists and druggists, and could not, therefore, represent their interests. The calumnious suggestions pervading these articles were not limited to the *Journal*, but they were reprinted and widely distributed, and a portion of the press gave them wider circulation. Indeed, the Executive Committee have had no difficulty to contend with at all commensurate with the prejudice created by the objectionable articles published and circulated under the direct authority of the Pharmaceutical Council.

The course pursued by the Executive Committee of the United Society in relation to the two Bills was one of straightforward purpose in a good cause. They knew that the question was not, as the Pharmaceutical

Council found it convenient to put it, whether that Council had a right to take a leading part in all measures affecting the trade; nor whether one measure was better than another, but whether the Pharmaceutical Society, being an incorporated minority, had a right to prevent the incorporation of the non-pharmaceutical majority.

That was the question at issue; and it is obvious the Pharmaceutical Council felt it to be so; for when pressed at the interview with the Executive of the United Society to state what they could offer as an inducement to the trade to be incorporated under their Act, they replied that all existing chemists should be acknowledged as Associates of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the right of election for members of Council. That was an admission of the principle contended for, but subsequent explanation revealed the determination of the Council to *neutralize it in practice*. It was to be election *without nomination*, that is to say, the new members might vote for whomsoever the Council chose to nominate, but they could neither be nominated themselves nor nominate others to the post of honour. Election without nomination is utterly incompatible with representation in a free country.

Whatever might be the proceeding of the Parliamentary Committee, the Executive of the United Society were ready for the contingency. At an amount of expense in money, time, and labour, which few could estimate, nearly 200 petitions in favour of the original Chemists and Druggists' Bill were written out, and posted, and carried by faithful friends through the various districts, and signed by between 3000 and 4000 chemists and druggists. They were then returned to the office, and held in readiness until the various members of Parliament representing the towns from which the petitions emanated could, at a personal interview or by letter, be requested to present them to the House to tell their own tale. That they *did* tell their own tale, and *tell it well*, is evident; for, notwithstanding the libellous articles of newspaper calumniators, and the appeals of pharmaceutical partisans both to the Government and to the House to throw out the offensive Bill, it got a first and a second reading from the House, and a final consideration from the Select Committee. Five witnesses were examined upon the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill before it was thrown out, and it was reasonably expected that witnesses would also be examined upon the original Chemists and Druggists' Bill. After much anxious correspondence, fifty gentlemen of high standing in the trade, and representing the most populous towns in the kingdom, were in readiness to give their evidence. Justice required that they should be heard, and had the equitable maxim *audi alteram partem* been adopted, the assertion that the majority of the trade were in favour of the Pharmaceutical Bill would have proved an idle boast, for the evidence which was to be produced would have exhibited the entire trade in opposition to it, excepting its pharmaceutical promoters.

It is somewhat remarkable that the framers of the Pharmaceutical Bill, in providing two stools for it to stand upon, provided the certain means for its defeat. There was the object of the preamble—to *protect the public*, and there was the object of the Bill—to *subject the trade to Pharmaceutical control*. Now the Select Committee thoroughly approved of public protection, but they disapproved of Pharmaceutical supremacy. The Bill made no provision to protect the public, whilst it made ample provision to subjugate the trade. The preamble was not sustained by the Bill, and so it was thrown out.

With that decision the contest should have ended; indeed, it was reasonable to hope that the adoption by the Select Committee of the third clause of the Chemists and Druggists' Bill, No. 2, which appointed an independent council to carry out its provisions (one of the most important of those provisions being to examine all future candidates), the Pharmaceutical Council would bow to the wishes of the trade, as endorsed by Parliament, and cease all further attempts at coercion; but by a circular issued almost immediately upon the dissolution of Parliament they indicate their determination to prosecute their efforts under any future Bill to obtain the exclusive right to examination. Now let no man deceive himself; exclusive examination by the Pharmaceutical Council, without the representation of those interested, means practically exclusive government. Such a clause would reduce every Non-Pharmacist to a cipher, and tolerate him only as an evil to be endured during his lifetime. The entire trade—all, indeed, excepting the 2,000 members of the Pharmaceutical Society—would be laid aside as being legally and politically dead, and the organization and labours of the United Society, both in and out of Parliament, with such a result would appear to the world as the insane efforts of a body which had been bent upon its own destruction. Were the Executive Committee for one moment to listen to, or in any way countenance the claim of the Pharmaceutical Council to the exclusive government of the trade, they would stultify all their previous acts, throw back the generous proposal of the Parliamentary Committee in their teeth, abandon the most essential object of their own society, and betray their trust.

Happy, indeed, it is for the trade, that whilst there is a Society bold enough to put forth such a claim, there is an United Society of Chemists and Druggists with the will and the power to resist it; and the Executive of that Society now declare that they desire most earnestly to be brethren with the Pharmaceutical Society upon common grounds and for a common object; but that so far as their means and their energy can be exerted, existing Non-Pharmacutists shall neither be degraded nor extinguished by them.

Turning to the future. The great work of Non-Pharmaceutical incorporation has yet to be matured, and the decision of the Select Committee of the House of Commons clearly indicates the *modus operandi*.

The first duty of the United Society, as the head of the Non-Pharmaceutical body, is to show that the claim of the Pharmaceutical Society to govern them without representation is unjust, because that is the only impediment to their own self-government.

The injustice of this claim may be seen in the incompatibility of a compulsory examination being conducted by a voluntary institution. The Charter of 1843 was given to the Pharmaceutical Society with certain privileges and powers, which the Act of 1852 enlarged and confirmed, upon the express condition that the Society should be conducted upon the principle of voluntary support; and yet the Council of this Society come boldly forward to claim from Parliament supreme authority over the trade, and a large accession to their funds, by means of a compulsory examination!

It should also be considered, in connection with the examination of future chemists, that there will be a very large annual income. The Pharmaceutical Council claim that income upon two grounds—first, the superior competency of Pharmaceutical Chemists; and second, that their

Society is already provided with competent examiners. To say nothing of the fact, that the majority of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, who arrogate to themselves superiority over their non-pharmaceutical brethren, have purchased their title, it is rather unfortunate for the assumption of superiority that the fatal cases of poisoning which have lately alarmed the public have occurred quite as often with members of the Pharmaceutical Society as with outside chemists. As to the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners, who and what are they? The official list gives the names of twenty-five gentlemen elected to that office, two-thirds of whom have never undergone examination themselves. There is not the slightest disposition to question the ability of those gentlemen; but admitting it, is that any reason why they should claim to examine everybody who may come to the trade?

The question, practically, is not one of examination, but of government. *Is it the right of Chemists and Druggists to govern themselves?* That they are competent to manage their own affairs and deserve that right, it is only needful to look at their present organization. At this very meeting a body of three thousand chemists and druggists is represented by delegates from different parts of the kingdom; officers are chosen; laws are confirmed or altered; principles are discussed; a policy is indicated, and measures are adopted. Having promoted a Benevolent Fund for their poor brethren, and transacted the business of the Society, they depart to their homes, carrying with them a spirit of brotherhood and an earnest desire to diffuse that spirit amongst their neighbours. Can any other trade exhibit such a complete machinery for administrative action? Every druggist is now virtually registered either as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society or the United Society, or as a cipher in the trade. Every chief town in a district is not only a centre of communication and political power, but it is a council for independent local government. They have also produced a bill in Parliament for the protection of public life and health, and urged it forwards with a vigour which has attracted the attention, and, if sustained, will command the consideration of both Government and Parliament. To say that such men need the tutelage of any other Council than that of their own appointment, is to trifle with the facts and experience taught us by the history of our own country, and to ignore the principle of intellectual competence, which is the highest basis upon which the right of self-government can be founded.

It now only remains for the Executive Committee to indicate their future policy. They have felt it to be their duty succinctly and faithfully to record the events connected with their Parliamentary proceedings, and to show the injustice of the claim to the exclusive examination of all future chemists now put forward by the Pharmaceutical Council; but they are deeply impressed with the desirability of all future proceedings for the regulation of the trade being conducted in the spirit of mutual conciliation. They will stand by the right of self-government conceded to the trade by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and urge it by all possible means upon both Government and Parliament; but as to the precise action, rules, and machinery by which the business of the incorporated trade shall be conducted, and how any just claim of the Pharmaceutical Council may be reconciled with that right, they see no obstacle to an amicable arrangement; and now that party strife has reached the utmost limits within which good can possibly arise, they declare their fervent hope that the Pharmaceutical Society will make it possible for both sides of the trade to meet as brethren in conference, and prepare a Bill for the good of all. Such a Bill being agreed upon, the object of legislation will be happily accomplished, and the chemists and druggists of the country may then prove its advantages by preparing themselves for an efficient discharge of the duties which will devolve upon them as a corporate body.

Signed by order of the Executive Committee,
CYRUS BURT,
Registrar and Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE, ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1864.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Balance of Cash, from last statement ..	16 1 1	By Printing, Advertisements, Stationery, Committee Rooms, Office Rent, Gas, Coals, &c. ..	155 11 6
— Membership Fees, Donations, Subscriptions, &c. ..	671 8 3	— Travelling Expenses—Town and Country..	72 13 1
— Subscriptions received for the Incorporation and Defence Fund ..	348 5 6	— Postage and Petty Expenses ..	84 16 11
		— Incorporation and Defence Fund Expenses, Printing, Advertisements, Stationery, Clerks, Postage, and other Expenses ..	77 8 3
		— Registrar on account—salary ..	102 15 0
		— Secretary do.—do. ..	50 12 6
		— Third Annual Festival Expenses ..	49 15 2
		— Additional amount placed to credit of Benevolent Fund at London Joint Stock Bank ..	180 0 0
		— Amnt. placed to credit of Incorporation and Defence Fund at London Joint Stock Bank ..	250 0 0
		— Balance of Cash in hand ..	12 1 11
	£1,035 14 4		£1,035 14 4

Examined and compared with the Books and Vouchers, and found correct.

WILLIAM TIDMAN, }
EDWARD THOMAS, } Auditors.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECEMBER 7.

This meeting was held at the offices of the Society, 20 New Ormound Street. Present: Mr. Loane, in the chair; Messrs. Baumgarten, Boor, Cawdell, D'Aubney, Heppell, Potter, Wade, etc.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting having been read by the Secretary,

Mr. WADE said he wished to make a few remarks on the minute which related to Mr. Buott's permanent appointment. It stated that the resolution was carried *nemine contradicente*. The reason why no voice had been raised against it, and why Messrs. D'Aubney and King, himself and others had abstained from voting, ought not to be concealed from the rest of the Committee. That resolution, as well as others which had been in the hands of the delegates and the Secretary for a whole month, had taken them by surprise. He had been informed that a private circular had been sent to certain town and country members, requesting their attendance to support certain resolutions. According to Rule xx., these resolutions should have been placed in the hands of the Executive, who would then have been in a position to meet them. As it was, he protested against the irregularity of the proceeding.

Mr. BOOR thought that the course which had been adopted with respect to the resolution referred to, was indefensible. No circulars should be sent from the office of the Society, without the sanction of the Committee. He did not wish to attack the Secretary, but simply to uphold the constitution of the Society.

Mr. D'AUBNEY agreed with the remarks that had fallen from the previous speakers. He objected to the resolution, as he did not think that the future action of the Society ought to be affected by any personal considerations.

Mr. BAUMGARTEN thought that the proper time for raising an objection to the resolution had passed. The previous speakers ought not to have remained silent at the annual meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that one thing was quite certain, the Society could not get on unless the relative positions of the Committee and the Secretary were properly understood. The Committee must be the ruling power; unfortunately their Secretary sometimes forgot this, but unless it was remembered, anything like smooth action was impossible.

The SECRETARY denied that a circular had been sent out: he had written private notes to a few friends, and had acted just as any gentlemen on the Committee might have acted. If he was compelled to justify his conduct, he could do so readily, but he had no desire to touch upon personal matters. He was quite willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the Committee, and wished to work in harmony with them as their Secretary.

The minutes were then confirmed.

The SECRETARY stated that he had written twice to Mr. Alderman Bowker, respecting his election as President, but had received no reply from that gentleman.

After a short discussion it was arranged that a third letter should be sent to Mr. Bowker, intimating that unless a reply be received by Monday (the 9th inst.), the Committee would conclude that he declined to accept the post. It was also agreed that in the event of Mr. Bowker's continued silence or definite refusal Mr. Henry Matthews, F.C.S., should be informed that the choice of the Society had fallen upon him, and that the Executive hoped he would accept the office.

The Committee then proceeded to elect new members to complete the number allotted to the London Executive. The following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. T. S. Anderson, Betty, Bicknell, Bosley, Freeman, Wellspring, and Wincup.

A statement of the financial results of the late Festival having been submitted to the Committee, a discussion took place respecting the accounts of the Society. The condition of the funds having been satisfactorily explained by the Secretary, it was unanimously decided that in consideration of their large increase, a more systematic method of dealing with them should be adopted in future, and that all monies received should be paid to the Treasurers, and all payments made by cheques bearing their signatures.

Upon the motion of Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. Potter, it was resolved:—"That the Secretary report to the next meeting the exact sum subscribed to the Benevolent Fund, from the formation of the Society to the present date, in order that it might be placed in the hands of Trustees for profitable

investment." The Secretary and Mr. C. F. Buott, expressed their warm approval of this resolution, but the latter reminded the Committee, that the appointment of Trustees could not take place until the next annual meeting. The Committee agreed that the interest on the Benevolent Fund might now safely be used for the relief of their necessitous brethren.

Mr. WADE in moving that the Editor of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and his representatives, be invited to attend the meetings of the Executive, said that he introduced this motion as it had been asserted that their proceedings were not reported. Of course he was aware that they would shortly have to consider the project of starting a new journal, but, until this matter came before them he thought it advisable to try to secure the good services of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. ANDERSON wished to know whether the Editor of that journal would support the United Society, for it was plain to him that the motion was simply intended to upset the project of starting a journal of the Society. Before they admitted the representatives of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to their meetings, they ought to get the Editor to pledge himself to advocate the views of the Society.

Mr. WADE said he would withdraw his resolution if it was to be based on such a provision.

The CHAIRMAN thought that a proposal to bind the Editor of an independent journal to any particular line of conduct would be regarded as an insult.

Mr. ANDERSON said he was well acquainted with the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. At one time he was its principal contributor, and he was convinced that its successful career and present high position might be ascribed to his own labours. He saw that the representative of the journal present was smiling, but what he stated was simple truth. The second number of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was entirely his work.*

The motion that an invitation be sent to the Editor of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was agreed to.

At the suggestion of the Secretary an arrangement was adopted by which a better attendance at the Committee meetings would be insured.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able services brought the proceedings to a close.

LAW.

A DRUGGIST FINED FOR SELLING ALMOND FLAVOUR.

WE extract the following report from the *Bolton Chronicle*:—

A case of considerable interest was heard at the Borough Court this morning (December 2) before his Worship the Mayor (Richard Stockdale, Esq.), Aldermen Heywood and Orton, and J. Cannon, Esq., in which Mr. Thomas Goodman, druggist, of Bradshawgate, was charged with having sold to a young woman named Catherine Joyee "a certain quantity of virulent poison—to wit, half-an-ounce of almond flavour, such sale not being made in the presence of a witness," and defendant "not having at the time of such sale correctly entered in a book the names and addresses of such person and witness, and the nature and quantity of the poison purchased, and the alleged purpose for which it was intended to be used, contrary to the Bolton Improvement Act, 1854." Mr. Hall conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Richardson appeared for the defendant. Amongst those present watching the proceedings were Mr. W. Blain, Secretary of the Chemists and Druggists' Association, and Mr. Griffin, druggist, of Deansgate.

Mr. Hall, in opening the case, said the summons was laid under the 17th and 18th Victoria, otherwise the Bolton Improvement Act, 1854, the 138th section of which said, that "If any chemist, druggist, or other person in Bolton sell any virulent poison to any person, except in the presence of a witness, and do not, at the time of such sale, correctly enter in a book the names and addresses of such person and witness, and the nature and quantity of the poison purchased, and the

* Old subscribers who remember our journal in its infancy must decide whether Mr. Anderson's estimate of his own services is too high. We find that his last statement is altogether incorrect. Our marked file copy of No. 2 shows no sign of his work, and we have good proof that the only important article it contains was written by one of our present contributors. We admit that Mr. Anderson wrote many articles in our first volume, and a few in our second, but for the last four years we have somehow managed to get on without him.—[Ed. C. and D.]

alleged purpose for which it is intended to be used, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit not exceeding five pounds; and the burden of proving that this enactment has been complied with shall rest on the person charged with such offence." In this case he should be able to show to the Bench that on Friday night, the 24th ult., a young woman named Catherine Joyce went into the shop of Mr. Goodman, the defendant, and asked for some almond flavour, and that he gave her half-an-ounce. She afterwards drank the poison, and it destroyed her life; but Mr. Goodman was not held responsible in any way for the use to which she applied the liquid. It showed, however, the necessity there was that there should be such regulations as were described in the Act, in order to preserve life, and prevent persons from probably using a poisonous article for a purpose for which it was never intended. The poison in question, it was alleged, was sold without the necessary care being exercised, there being no witness present at the time, and no particulars asked from the young woman as to what her name was and where she lived,—all of which particulars should be entered in a book. Mr. Hall then called the following witnesses:—

William Edwin Whitehead said:—I am a confectioner, and reside in Deansgate. I had formerly a person of the name of Catherine Joyce in my service, but I discharged her about a quarter past seven on Friday evening, the 24th ult. Shortly after half-past eight the same evening I saw her in the shop of Mr. Thomas Goodman, druggist, Bradshawgate.—Cross-examined by Mr. Richardson: Deceased had been in my service about three months. Mr. Richardson: What particular drugs do you usually purchase for your trade? Witness: Almond flavour and baking powder.—And I suppose you have frequently sent the deceased to druggists for almond flavour? Yes, she has been perhaps three times.—Almond flavour, I take it, is for the purpose of scenting puddings and confectionery generally? Yes.—Do you confine your custom to any particular druggist? We go to Mr. Griffin's, in Deansgate.—I think there was a cause which made you give the deceased notice? Certainly.—And she appeared in great distress when she left? Yes.—When you saw her in the shop, did you see Mr. Goodman or any one serving her with anything? I did not.—Well, I suppose you would be equally surprised to hear that almond flavour was alleged to be poisonous? No, I was not, because I knew it.—And do you then put poison in your confectionery? Yes, in drops.—Have you never had any bad results? No, never.—That is the custom of the trade, I think? Yes.—It gives an agreeable flavour? Yes.—Mr. Hall:—Not agreeable associations, at any rate.

Police-serjeant Thomas Chadwick said: In consequence of information I received as to the death of Catherine Joyce, I went to the shop of Mr. Goodman last Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, and asked him if he had sold any poison to any person the previous evening? He replied, "Not that I know of." I then said to him, "A young woman died suddenly in the street last night, who, I have been informed, had been seen in your shop a short time previously, buying something. She was about twenty-four years of age, of middle size, and rather stout, and it is supposed she was buying poison." Mr. Goodman replied, "I did sell half-an-ounce of almond flavour to a woman of that description." I then asked him if it was poison, and he said, "It is when in a pure state, but it was so reduced when I sold it that it was not so." Mr. Richardson: Mr. Goodman answered all your questions without the slightest reserve, I suppose? Witness: Yes.

Dr. Settle said: On Sunday last I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Catherine Joyce, when on opening the stomach I found about 6 oz. of half-digested food, and detected very strongly the smell of bitter almonds, which contained prussic acid, and which was the cause of death.—Mr. Hall: Is almond flavour, in your opinion, a virulent poison? Witness: It is.—And in this case you think it produced death? I am sure it did.—Mr. Richardson: I need hardly ask you, Mr. Settle, whether you are acquainted with "Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence?" Witness: I am.—Because I find that Taylor says, that "The bitter almond itself is a poison, and it owes its poisonous properties to prussic acid. It is however, a remarkable fact, that none of the acid exists ready formed in it, nor is the poison ever produced except by the agency of water on the almond

pulp." I suppose you agree with that, Mr. Settle? Witness: Yes.—In small drops, almond flavour, I believe, would be harmless? Yes, as used in puddings.—Do you know of your own knowledge whether it is largely used by confectioners for that purpose? Yes.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Richardson, for the defence, admitted the allegations which had been made against Mr. Goodman, and then proceeded to call the attention of the Bench to another extract from the "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," in which Taylor said, "I cannot avoid remarking that we have here another instance of the disgraceful state of medical police in this country, in the fact that a deadly poison like this is allowed to be sold by confectioners and others for the purpose of giving flavour to pastry and liqueurs."

Mr. Hall: But read on, and you will find he says that almond flavour is a deadly poison, and gives several instances in which it has produced fatal results.

Mr. Richardson: I have no doubt about it. But there was not a chemist and druggist in Bolton—and he now spoke in the presence of several—who would enter in their book particulars with respect to the sale of this article, because they did not believe it to be that virulent poison contemplated by the statute, such as prussic acid, or arsenic *per se*. On the contrary, almond flavour was used by confectioners generally—apparently innocently, but yet, if taken in excess it would be dangerous to life—it was used by them for the purpose of flavouring cakes. Still, Mr. Goodman, he was sure, would in future, as would also most likely the whole of the respectable body of the chemists and druggists, feel it to be necessary to keep a record of the sale of this article. He deeply regretted that a fatality like this had happened; but the Bench must bear in mind that in no way had he been ancillary to the death of the young woman, because it had been shown that it was common for her master to send her to Mr. Griffin for almond flavour, and therefore if Mr. Goodman had even complied with the statute, yet if the deceased had been so minded, as was well said by the Coroner at the inquest, nothing could have prevented her taking the poison, so that there was no injury inflicted upon society so far as this case was concerned. Having met the case, then, as they did, he thought the Bench would be of opinion that the infliction of a merely nominal penalty would meet the ends of justice.

Alderman Heywood said he thought the inquiries indicated in the Act should be made in every case of a sale of poison, no matter how small was the quantity purchased, and that large quantities should only be sold to persons engaged in the confectionery business.

Mr. Richardson said there were thirty-one chemists and druggists in the town, every one of whom no doubt retailed the article in question.

The Mayor, after a short consultation, said the Bench were unanimously of opinion that the case would be met by the infliction of merely a nominal fine, so as to act as a caution, and defendant would therefore be fined 5s. and costs. He thought the regulations of the act should be carefully attended to in future, and that no poison, however small in quantity, should be sold without being entered according to the statute.

Mr. Griffin, as a chemist and druggist, wished to know what articles were included in the act as poison?

The Mayor: You had better consult your solicitor about that.

Mr. Winder (magistrates' clerk): That is plainly answered. You know what is poison.

[According to another report, Mr. Goodman at the inquest stated he purchased the essential oil of almonds free from prussic acid, but that this poison had been produced by its decomposition. Dr. Settle, on the other hand, stated that oil of almonds *was always poisonous*, and that he never heard of it being sold free from prussic acid.]

PHARAOH'S SERPENT—BARNITT F. LEUCHARS.

On the 2nd inst. Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart disposed of this case, which was a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs, Barnitt and Roussille, for an injunction to restrain the defendant Leuchars from selling in boxes bearing the plaintiffs' label any serpents or other similar articles which had not been manufactured or sold by the plaintiffs. The plain-

tiffs' case was, that they were the inventors of the new fire-work called Pharaoh's Serpent, for which they obtained a patent in France, and protection in this country under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1862: that their invention was in form a small cone, covered with tinfoil, and sold in boxes, each containing one serpent; that all boxes sold by the plaintiffs bore a particular label; that in the early part of last month the plaintiff Barnitt first discovered that the defendant was selling boxes bearing the plaintiffs' label, but containing serpents or similar articles which had not been manufactured or sold by the plaintiffs, and that the public were thereby induced to believe contrary to the fact that the articles so sold by the defendant had been manufactured according to the plaintiffs' invention. There was evidence on the part of the plaintiffs to the effect that each of three persons went on separate occasions in the early part of last month to the defendant's shop, and on asking for a box of serpents' eggs as in the window, had given to them one of the plaintiffs' boxes. On behalf of the defendant, it was said that he sold the plaintiffs' serpents, and that he had likewise sold about four dozen of other serpents not made by the plaintiffs, which latter serpents were transmitted to him from the manufacturers in four boxes, each containing about twelve serpents; that on several occasions when he sold the plaintiffs' serpents he had been requested, in order to avoid the necessity of carrying them in separate boxes, to put them in a single box. Thus, several of the plaintiffs' empty boxes, which were made only to contain one serpent, accumulated in the defendant's establishment, and the defendant had used some of the plaintiffs' boxes for packing some of the serpents sold in small quantities from the four boxes named; but he denied that the last-mentioned serpents were ever described, or sold, or represented to be the plaintiffs' serpents. The defendant, when served with a copy of the bill, had discontinued the sale of all fireworks called Pharaoh's Serpents or Pharaoh's Eggs. By consent the present motion was treated as a motion for a decree. An account was not asked for.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR granted a perpetual injunction in the terms above stated. To ask for an account would have been ridiculous. He was not disposed to encourage cases of this kind by giving costs, and therefore he should say nothing about costs.

GOSSIP.

Mr. H. Sawyer, chemist, Harbour-street, Ramsgate, has been accidentally drowned in a dike near the Salt Pans on the Sandwich Road. It appears that Mr. Sawyer had missed the train to Sandwich, to which place he intended to go to join his wife, and he consequently started off to walk there. The night was very dark and stormy, and it is supposed that Mr. Sawyer accidentally fell into the place where he was found. An inquest was held at the Red Lion, Salt Pans, and a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned" was returned. The deceased was much respected by his fellow-townsmen.

The creditors of J. Spitzer, chemical manufacturer, 9, Clifton-road, Peckham, have agreed to accept a composition of 2s. in the pound.

Mr. W. H. Payne, chemist and druggist, Silverwell-street, Bolton, has removed to 81, Bradshawgate, the house lately occupied by Dr. Settle.

Edward Harrison, manufacturing chemist, Dronfield, near Sheffield, has made an assignment of his estate. Trustee, Mr. D. Norton, Leeds.

John Holland Williams, chemist and druggist, Newtown, Montgomery, has made an assignment of his estate. Trustee, Mr. John Williams, chemist, Welshpool.

Mr. William Stainthorpe, Hexham, has been appointed trustee of the estate of James Stainthorpe, chemist and druggist, 181, High-street, Gateshead.

Mr. James Gordon has retired from the firm of Gordon and Rich, chemists and druggists, Weston-super-Mare. Mr. Rich will continue the business and discharge all claims.

The creditors of Mark Johnson, chemist and druggist, Hayton, Lancaster, have agreed to accept a composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound.

The majority of the chemists and druggists of Wolverhampton have agreed to close their establishments for general business at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. W. C. Reilly, chemist, Hampstead, has arranged to pay his creditors 6s. in the pound.

Mr. H. Nuttall has commenced business as a chemist and druggist, 18, Lower Parade, Leamington.

Mr. J. H. Baron will in future conduct the business of chemist and druggist, Chorley, Lancaster, hitherto carried on by E. H. Baron and Brother.

William Burleigh, chemist and druggist, 7, Williams-terrace, Fairfield-road, Bow, has signed a composition deed, whereby he agrees to pay his creditors one shilling in the pound.

The creditors of H. W. Orsler, chemist, Mary-street, Balsall Heath, have agreed to accept a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The Sheriff of Lanarkshire has sequestered the estates of James Taite, drysalter, and manufacturing chemist, carrying on business as Taite and Company, Glasgow.

Messrs. Wilcox and Mercer, apothecaries, etc., Warcham, have dissolved partnership.

Mr. Edwin Wood, chemist and druggist, Abersychan, Monmouthshire, has made an assignment of his estate. Trustee, Mr. Parker, Abersychan.

Messrs. Greaves and Richardson have opened a shop on the Low Pavement, Chesterfield, as dispensing chemists and druggists.

Mr. Charles Crook, of Huddersfield, has entered into partnership with Mr. Alfred Barrowelough, as dispensing and family chemist, at Mirfield, Yorkshire.

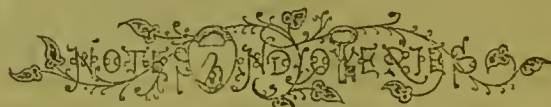
GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

BARON, JOHN HENRY, Chorley, chemist.
BLANTON, W. H., Cheltenham, soda water manufacturer.
BOWER, DAVID FAIRBairn, Hunslet, near Leeds, manufacturing chemist.
DAWSON, ABRAHAM, Heywood, druggist.
DOYLE, PATRICK, late of Liverpool, chemist.
GILBERT, JOHN W., Shrewsbury, chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BROWN, G. and W., Farringdon-street, medical glass manufacturers.
GORDON and RICH, Weston-super-Mare, chemists.
TAITE, E. H., and Co., Liverpool, drysalters.



RECOVERY OF PURE SILVER FROM PHOTOGRAPHIC RESIDUES.

The following method originally described by Dr. Van Mongkhoven in the *Bulletin Belge de la Photographie*, has been brought under the notice of English photographers by our scientific contemporary the *Chemical News* :—

From Old Baths.—First filter, then add ammonia until the precipitate first formed is re-dissolved; then add sulphite of ammonia, or pass a current of sulphurous acid gas. Afterwards heat the liquor to about 104° Fahrenheit for about an hour, when all the silver will be precipitated in a state of absolute purity. This method was first suggested by M. Stas. After washing the silver powder obtained as above it may be at once dissolved in nitric acid to form nitrate.

From Washings.—The washings may be collected in a barrel in which a sheet of copper is placed. The silver will be precipitated in about twenty-four hours. When the liquor has been often renewed, and a quantity of grey powder of silver has collected, it may be dissolved in nitric acid and treated with ammonia and sulphite of ammonia as above.

From Paper.—Burn the papers one by one so as to get a white ash. Weigh the ashes and treat them with an equal weight of nitric acid diluted with twice its volume of water. All the silver will be dissolved. Filter, and pour the solution into a barrel containing the sheet of copper. Treat the precipitated silver as before.

From Chloride of Silver.—This may be at once dissolved in ammonia and treated with the sulphite. The silver will be precipitated quite pure.

The method is not applicable to old hyposulphite. In all other cases it is easy to follow, and furnishes chemically pure silver. Every salt of silver dissolved in ammonia and treated with the sulphite is reduced. In liquors heated as directed to 104°, the precipitation is completed in about half an hour; but in the cold, twenty-four hours are required, at the end of which time the precipitation is perfect.



LONDON, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, except when that date falls upon a Sunday, when it is published on the preceding day. It is regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

Everything intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

Our arrangements for the coming year are nearly complete, and we can safely promise the members of the trade a journal deserving of their support. While giving prominence to matters affecting the business of the chemist and druggist, we shall endeavour to promote the advancement of pharmacy by publishing original articles on practical science from the pens of gentlemen whose names are favourably known to our readers. Our esteemed contributor, Mr. J. C. BRAITHWAITE, has undertaken to prepare some descriptive articles on the principal New Remedies which have been introduced into medical practice. Mr. J. C. BROUGH has in hand a short series of papers on the chemical nomenclature of the Pharmacopœia, in which the advanced views of our modern chemists will be expounded. Other literary arrangements have been entered into, the results of which will be apparent in our next number.

The appearance of the Journal will be vastly improved, as we have arranged that it shall be printed on a superior paper manufactured expressly for us.

THE RECENT PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY.

The proceedings of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, which are faithfully reported in the early pages of our present number, augur a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the great question which came before a Select Committee of the House of Commons during the past Session. The speakers at the Annual Festival and Meeting were all in favour of legislation to the effect that the trade of the chemist and druggist should be carried on by none but properly qualified persons. They advocated a measure which would

at once elevate their honourable calling, and provide for the safety of the public; and they agreed in thinking that, in order to attain their object, they ought not to bind the London Executive to one narrow line of action.

The Executive Committee, in spite of their supposed "Pharmaceutical leaning," were re-elected; and Mr. HENRY MATTHEWS, who is well-known to be in favour of the united action of the two Societies, has been requested to accept the post of President. These results convince us that our independent articles on trade politics have reflected the opinions of the majority of the United Society. Our "Pharmaceutical leaning" has never led us to recommend a course of action that would nullify the just claims of the chemists and druggists. We confess that we desire to see the two Societies working harmoniously together to obtain a comprehensive but fair Act of Incorporation, and to protect the trade from the interference of the real "outsiders,"—the members of the medical profession; but we should be the last to recommend the chemists and druggists to abandon their just demand for perfect representative government.

It appears, however, that our conciliatory language has not satisfied all the members of the United Society, and a project is on foot to establish a rose-coloured medium which will give a uniform tint to all their proceedings. We have no reason to fear the opposition of this proposed journal. The gentlemen who object to our impartiality find no fault with the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as an independent journal, and we are quite sure that our perfect independence will never weaken our subscription list. The fact that we have never refused to insert any official document issued by the United Society, with the sanction of the Executive Committee, proves that the only offence we have committed is that of expressing our own unbiassed opinions instead of those held by a section of the Society. At the committee meeting a resolution was passed which will give us the privilege of attending all the Society's future meetings. We believe that this resolution will be productive of much good, as it will enable us to publish truthful reports of the proceedings of a body that is working bravely for the benefit of the whole trade. Of course we accept the invitation to attend the meetings on the condition that we reserve our right to express our honest opinions of the proceedings in these pages.

We are sorry that the Annual Meeting carried the resolution which has introduced a personal element into the question of trade legislation. We believe that Mr. BUORR has worked with great energy for very little pay during the last four years, and that the Society is much indebted to him; but we think it was most injudicious to make his appointment to a suitable post a condition of future negotiation with the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. BUORR, who objects to "an undercurrent of private interest" even in an independent journal, ought to have protested against the introduction of this resolution by well-meaning but indiscreet friends.

With such a chairman as Mr. HUGHES, the dinner could not fail to be a great success. This gentleman seemed unwilling to touch upon trade politics, but, nevertheless, he promised that, while preserving perfect independence in the matter, he would give his heartiest help to any Bill to effect the great object the Society had at heart; namely, the Incorporation of the Trade. We trust that at the next Annual Dinner of the Society the chairman will be able to announce that this great object has been attained.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Although we have given four extra pages for our title and index, we have not been able to find room for a number of book-notices and other articles. These will appear in our next. We will reply to most of our querists through the post.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—IV.

CEYLON.

THE collection in this department was chiefly supplied by Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS. It contains, amongst other things of interest, a specimen of *Semecarpus Anacardium*, or marking nut. The acrid and vesicating oil which is contained between the laminae of the pericarp is employed as a preventive against the white ant, and also by native practitioners as a remedy in rheumatic and leprous affections. The oil which is obtained from the kernel, is a mild oil. The nuts are in general use for marking cotton cloths; the colour is much improved, and prevented from running by the admixture of lime and water. Bish, *Aconitum ferox*, is an ordeal poison. This is shown also in the Indian collection as it is grown in the Himalayas, and is imported in considerable quantities into the plains. The root is very poisonous; and in the northern parts of India is used for poisoning arrows. There were two or three specimens of *Nigella sativa*, and the oil expressed from the seeds. It is extensively cultivated and employed both as a condiment and medicine. A clear and colourless, but rather viscid oil, is obtained from these seeds, and employed principally as a medicine under the name *Jungle geerah oil*. The *Rottlera tinctoria*, which has been so successfully introduced into European practice under the name of Kamala, has been used from time immemorial in India. It consists of the red powder formed on the outside of the capsules of what is called the monkey's nut, as these animals are believed to use the powder as rouge. A specimen was exhibited of *Plocaria candida*, Jaffna Moss, an edible alga; and there are also specimens of Chay root used as a dye.

From the FALKLAND ISLANDS were sent crude and refined specimens of Penguin Oil. These fats have a very disagreeable odour, and present some analogy to the fish oils. As the birds are found congregating on these Islands in myriads, the cheapness of the oil might make it applicable to the curriers, and such like work.

INDIA.

This collection was one of the most representative in the whole building. Collections of arms and Indian manufactures were sent from Windsor Castle; whilst maps, plans, photographs of the natives, mineral and vegetable products of all kinds, sent from the Indian Museum, etc., made this department the most complete and instructive of all the colonial ones. The stranger is so familiarized with the products, manufactures, and aspect of the country, that he finds himself transported, like the Prince in the Arabian Nights, over Europe and the desert of Egypt in the twinkling of an eye, to the land of "bhang" and jewels.

It is well known that in tropical regions the soil is impregnated with nitrates. The nitrates being produced by the decomposition of organic matters and atmospheric oxygen condensed within its pores. The oxygen in this concentrated or condensed form, readily reacts upon the nitrogen of the organic matter, and gives rise to nitric acid. Bengal supplies the largest portion of the important salt, nitrate of potash, that is used in the European market. The Punjab is said to possess large resources in this respect, which have still to be developed. *Khai jakkhai*, as the nitre is called, was exhibited under various forms. The black specimens were obtained by a process of solution and crude filtration of the efflorescence, which is found on old mud walls. The white product was the same salt more carefully prepared. The greater part comes from the hill tracts at the base of cow houses, and is the result of the oxidation of the ammonia thrown off from the urine of the cattle. Neither of above kinds is manufactured extensively; but the bulk of the native gunpowder used for shooting and for fireworks is procured from this source. The total amount of nitre exported to the whole world from India in one year, seems to average about 29,000 tons, equal to about £661,772; more than half of this is consumed in the United Kingdom. The Indian sal ammoniac is said to be manufactured from the contents of cesspools, and is chiefly used locally for tinning purposes and making frigorific mixtures. The sulphate of iron or green vitriol is dug out of the ground in large masses, and is probably an oxidation product of iron pyrites (sulphide of iron). The carbonate of soda shown was also procured from efflorescence.

Bhang, Betel Nuts, Opium, and Tobacco, were all shown, and may be looked upon as the four most important narcotics, if we except alcohol, in the world. The first two are little known to Europeans; but the Betel nuts are second to none in the number of their admirers. Professor Johnson calculates that they are chewed by at least fifty millions of the human race. The mouths of the natives of Ceylon are permanently stained red from the constant chewing of these nuts. The Areca palm which supplies the betel nut, is known by the Malay name of *Pinang*—whence the name of the island Penang—which is the chief emporium of the trade. There are various kinds in use, and the mode of preparation differs. The three ingredients used in chewing the nut are, the leaf of the betel pepper in which the nut is rolled, the sliced nut, and the *chunam* or powdered lime, which is smeared over the leaf. As regards Tobacco, it is not generally known that £30,000 worth of Indian grown tobacco is annually exported from that country chiefly to Arabia and the Persian Gulf, England and America.

The manufacture of Opium is one of the staple trades of India, £10,000,000 worth being annually exported to China, Pegu, and New South Wales. It rarely finds its way into Europe. *Cannabis sativa*, or Indian Hemp, is a well-known medicinal plant. It was shown in the Indian collection as a narcotic, it being used for this purpose by the natives. The resinous juice in tropical countries concretes on the leaves. This constitutes the base of all the hemp preparations. *Churrus* is collected during the hot season by men clad in leathern dresses who run through the hemp fields, brushing through the plants with great violence. The resin adheres to the leather and is subsequently scraped off and kneaded into balls. The *momeca* is a finer kind, and is called waxen churrus. It is collected by hand in Nepaul, and sells for nearly double the price of the ordinary kind. Dr. McKinnon says that in Nepaul the leather is dispensed with, and the resin is collected on the skin of naked coolies. The churrus of Herat is considered the most powerful of all the varieties of this drug. *Gonjah* is said to be a substitute, but not the true *cannabis indica*. *Hashesh* is a drug of hemp sold in paste.

The collection of oils were very usefully arranged, the specimens being placed in immediate contact with the seeds or other substances from which they are procured. Large quantities of linseed and rapeseed are annually exported from India to the British markets; but many of the Indian oil seeds are not so well known. Ben oil, extracted from *Moringa pterygosperma*, is said to be a valuable oil, because it does not turn rancid; the tree is very common through India. This oil is seldom extracted, and does not form an article of any considerable export. The flowers, foliage, and fruit, are eaten by the natives. Poppy seeds yield by expression about fifty per cent. of a bland and very valuable oil, well known to British commerce. This oil is of a pale golden colour, fluid to within 10° of the freezing point of water. It dries easily, is inodorous, or of an agreeable odour, and partially soluble in alcohol. It is perfectly bleached by exposure to the sun. Mr. Bingham makes the following remarks upon this valuable oil:—The poppy seeds have no narcotic qualities, but have a sweet taste, and are used parched by the lower class of natives as food. It is also much used by sweetmeat makers. This, the seeds of the teel and cocoanut, are the only oil-seeds used for this purpose. It produces, under the native method, a clear limpid oil, which burns very quickly. About 30 per cent. of the oil is generally extracted, and the cake is then sold to the poor as food.

Rantil seed (*Guizotia oleifera*) yields also a sweet-tasted edible oil, plentiful in India, and employed similarly to sesame or gingelly oil; it is not, however, considered so good. The seed which is exported under the name of niger seed yields about 34 per cent. of oil. It was first shipped to London experimentally in 1851. The well-known sesame or gingelly oil (*Sesamum orientale*) is largely employed by the natives of India.

The black-seeded variety of *Fillee*, as it is called, affords a larger percentage of oil than the red-seeded kind. Sesau seed has of late been largely exported to France, where it is said to be employed for mixing with olive oil. The varieties of sesame seed are cultivated in India—the white seed (suffled-til), the red or parti-coloured (kala-til), and the black variety (fillee). It is the latter which affords the greater proportion of the gingelly oil of commerce.

Castor-oil seeds are extensively grown all over India; but improvement in the extraction of the oil is wanted. A mild edible oil is obtained by expression from the cucumber seeds; it is not exported, and is used for native use only.

Cashew nuts (*Anacardium occidentale*) yield a light and sweet-tasted oil, which is affirmed to be equal, if not superior, as an edible oil, to that of the olive or almond. The kernels have lately been met with in English commerce under the name of cassia seeds, an evident corruption of cashew. The nuts are largely employed as a table fruit. Ground-nut oil (*Arachis hypogæa*) is said also to equal olive oil for ordinary purposes.

Piney tallow, from the *Vateria indica*, was also shown. This butter is of a solid consistence, and requires a higher temperature to melt than animal tallow.

Most of the oils in India are expressed. They are worked by the native press called *kolhor*, which is turned by bullocks. We may cite, as an exception to this statement, castor oil, which is always extracted by boiling in water, and afterwards skimming.

Tamarisk galls (*Tamarix indica*) were shown; they are sometimes, but not often, imported to England.

The far-famed henna (*Lawsonia alba*) was shown. The leaves of this plant, beaten up into a soft mass with conjee water, are applied to the nails, finger ends, palms, and soles of the feet the over night; on being washed out the next morning, these parts are found stained a deep red colour. The men use it to stain their moustaches and beards, and for dyeing the manes and tails of their horses. It is used also as an ordinary dye-stuff. The leaves are used in lepra, and the flowers, when distilled, are used as a perfume.

QUEENSLAND.

In this section, Mr. SIMMONDS exhibits a sample of a curious substance called Australian manna. The source of this product seems unknown. Although its appearance is very different to that of our ordinary manna—probably derived from *Eucalyptus resinifera*—in taste and chemical composition it seems identical with the commercial manna.

VICTORIA.

This colony was well represented, as it should be. Although one of our youngest progeny, it is far from being the most backward. The area of the colony of Victoria is very nearly equal to the island of Great Britain. The last census of Victoria (taken in 1861) showed the population to be 540,322, or seven to every square mile. Out of this number there are 86,746 persons engaged in commerce, trades, and manufactures; 7,376 in learned professions and literature; the remainder consists of gold miners (83,116), agriculturists, and labourers, etc. A University and many public schools are bringing forth a rising generation in very truth. The sharp-sighted wit of the original settler, made more keen from its rough and adventurous life, sees so well the advantages of education, that he is determined his son shall have it. "I came to contend with savages: my children will have to contend with a new race;" and thus a code of laws is instituted which makes it a punishable offence to have a child ten years of age who cannot read and write. We question if any European or other country can show an educational return better than that of Victoria, where already four-fifths of the population over five years of age can read and write.

We are afraid that this digression has led us very near to Lord Macaulay's oft-repeated quotation; but with such a race of men there is nothing curious in seeing every kind of produce yielded by the climate brought forward, and an application suggested. That many of these suggestions are worthless there can be no doubt; but that the Victorian does not let the grass grow under his feet, except for a purpose, is likewise a truism. The Bank and Union Banks of Australia sent a fine collection of gold illustrative of all the alluvial gold of Australia and New Zealand. The value of the gold sent was about £5,359. It is said that the gross weight of gold which has been produced from the mines of Victoria in little more than thirteen years is over 1024 tons, the value of which is £133,861,708. The mines of Victoria are now in a more prosperous condition than they have been for some years past.

This colony sent specimens of many essential oils, some of them new to British commerce. The oil of peppermint is extremely good, but having more the character of the

best American oil than English oil; it is distilled from English peppermint grown in the colony. The volatile oil from *Eucalyptus amygdaline* can be produced wholesale at 3s. per pound; 1 cwt. of leaves and twigs yield 22 ounces of oil. This oil is now being supplied to the London market. From its cheap price, this oil might be used in perfuming cheap soaps, or other purposes. The gum of this *Eucalyptus* is soluble in water, and is said to possess valuable tanning properties. *Eucalyptus corymbosa* yields an oil, the wholesale price of which is 6s. per pound; 1 cwt. of the leaves only giving 9 ounces of the oil. The oil from *Melaleuca ericifolia* is said to be equal in effect to the oil from *Melaleuca leucadendron* (cajeput oil); 1 cwt. of leaves and branchlets yield 4 ounces of oil. It has been remarked that it would be an interesting investigation to see if this oil consists of the dihydrate of cajeputene of Schmidt. Essential oil from the bark of *Atherosperma moschata* is another of the Australian oils. The physiological effects of this oil in small doses are described as diaphoretic, diuretic, and sedative, and it appears to exert a specific lowering influence upon the heart's action. As a medicine, it seems to have been used in the colonial hospitals successfully in cases of heart disease. The leaves give an oil which is weak in comparison. These essential oils have been examined as regards their physical properties by Dr. Gladstone;* but no chemical examination has, we think, been yet made.

Fine specimens were shown of what is now well known in British commerce, the resin from the *Xanthorrhœa Australis*. The solution of this gum in spirit leaves a bright red polish on wood. It contains einnamic and benzoic acids; and picric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid. The Report also says that this gum will possibly be found useful for dyeing scarlet. Mr. HOON exhibited in a fine case of chemicals some tannin, which, the writer is informed, is made from hemlock bark. The climate of Australia also seems to grow damask roses to perfection, as very fine commercial specimens were sent.

FOREIGN STATES—AUSTRIA.

One of the most ancient houses in Austria is that of PERRICOLI; it exhibited specimens of beautifully sun-bleached wax. It is stated by the representative that chemically-bleached wax is never so white as the naturally-bleached product, and that, therefore, the latter does not require the admixture of stearine or spermaceti.

BELGIUM.

Iron paints are now very much used; and the low price of some of them is, no doubt, an inducement for their use. Thus, some are offered at the remarkably low price of 5s. 6d. per cwt., but these consist of burnt ochres of variable composition. An article exhibited by DE CARTIER, Brussels, cost 16s., and is quite a different product. It is got by burning and powdering dense hematite, and levigating it with water. The exhibitor, who calls it *mimium de fer d'Auderghem*, says that ordinary oleothar, by its mode of preparation, contains products which eat into the iron work.

ITALY.

The sulphur trade was well represented in this department—the principal exhibitors being S. BARNAGALLO, Catania, and the DUKE OF BROLO, Palermo and Roman sulphur mines, Bologna. The specimens consisted of native sulphur, massive and in crystals—a very fine block—sublimed and roll sulphur, the latter being more conical in form than that generally found in British commerce. Dr. BANDIERA, Palermo, sent a styptic under the name of hæmostatic water, which is said to be a solution of chloride of sodium and perchloride of iron.

CIARANFI, of Florence, exhibited some curious and interesting products manufactured by himself from the carbonic acid springs belonging to the convent of the Servite Friars. They were crystallized bicarbonate of potash, obtained on submitting a solution of commercial potash to the action of carbonic acid evolved spontaneously from the mineral springs of Chianciano, near Poggibonsi, Siena. Bicarbonate of soda obtained in the same manner was also exhibited. They also show protocarbonate of iron (so called), obtained by the double decomposition of solutions of sulphate of iron and an alkaline carbonate, subsequent washing with distilled water, and dried in an atmosphere of dry carbonic acid gas evolved from the springs of Chianciano—a process which, as

* Vide *Journal of the Chemical Society*, vol. xvii., p. 1.

the label states, could not be followed in an ordinary manufactory. When examined, however, a short time before the close of the Exhibition, it only contained about 10 per cent. of carbonate of iron. It has been remarked,* that the legitimate application of such carbonic acid streams would be to carbonate the liquors in making soda ash, and thus to prevent that source of trouble, the formation of sulphide of sodium, which is produced by the sulphide of calcium of the alkali waste reacting upon the caustic soda.

Professor Dr. Luca, of the Royal University of Naples, exhibited a series of mannites, which were very interesting, as they were produced from a new source, viz., the olive tree. This sugar seems intimately connected with the formation of the oil or fatty matter.

Mannite, the sugar of manna, mushrooms, and many plants, is a substance that bears a closer analogy to glycerine than even to sugar. Like glycerine, it forms a nitro-compound (nitro-mannite), which explodes very violently when struck. It is prepared by treating mannite with the strongest nitric and sulphuric acid. It forms beautiful fine white acicular crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. If carefully heated, it may be decomposed without explosion; but when it is suddenly heated, it explodes, but not with great violence. It has been proposed to use nitro-mannite for charging percussion caps.*

Professor De Luca has shown that mannite exists in different proportions in every part of the olive tree. He sent specimens from the green leaves, from the leaves commencing to turn yellow, from the flowers, unripe olive, and the olive commencing to ripen. This saccharine principle is not always found in the same quantity at all stages of vegetation. At the period of blossoming it accumulates in the flowers and diminishes in the leaves. The fallen flowers, having once completed the phenomenon of fecundation, no longer contain any mannite; it has likewise been found impossible to obtain the slightest traces of it in the yellow fallen leaves. Mannite exists in the fruit as long as it continues green—diminishing in proportion as it ripens—and disappears entirely when it becomes perfectly ripe, and contain the greatest quantity of oil. In a private communication, not at present published, Prof. Luca says that these investigations were commenced in the year 1858. Experiments are still going on to determine at what period of vegetation the fatty matter was formed in the olives, and what is, or what are, the materials which have given it birth. The olives at the commencement of their formation contain a green, and traces of a fatty matter; but proportionally as the fruit of the olive develops itself and increases, the fatty matter develops itself and increases also.

The chlorophyll (green-colouring matter) which was found in abundance in the leaves and fruits of the olive tree always accompanies the mannite. The saccharine matter exists in small quantities when the leaves begin to develop themselves; it augments with their progression; diminishes during the flowering of the plant and when the leaves begin to lose their green tint. It disappears entirely when the leaves are yellow and fall spontaneously from the plant.

The leaves of the olive tree are perpetual; that is to say, they do not become detached from the plant until the new green leaves become formed and developed. When the fruits are perfectly ripe, and have lost their green tint, they contain no mannite. When the mannite is exhausted the oil is at its maximum. The decrease of the saccharine and green matter in the olives during the increase of the fatty matter, and the disappearance of those same substances when the olives contain a maximum of oil, show that there must exist some relation between all these matters; and that if the chlorophyll and mannite are assimilated, it is that they give foundation to some other substances, amongst which must figure the olive oil.

SWITZERLAND

The case by HENNER and Co., Switzerland, was one of the most taking things in the Dublin Exhibition. This *recherche* collection comprised technical products, photographic and rare organic chemicals. Some of the latter were examined

by Dr. Maxwell Simpson, and found to be what might be termed very fair commercial specimens. As he remarks, "it offers great facilities to original research that such substances can be procured in quantities and at reasonable prices." Amylene was one of the products examined. It is an hydro-carbon produced by the dehydration of amylie alcohol (fusel, or potato oil). It possesses anæsthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but having in more than one instance led to fatal results, it is not in use. Dr. Simpson, in his report, mentions a new product procured from this substance. He says: "the distillate, on being agitated with a solution of chloride of iodine, yields chloro-iodide of amylene ($C_{12}H_{10}ClI$) a new body, an account of which has not yet been published." Iodide of allyle and butylic alcohol, were also examined.

ZOLLVEREIN.

In this department another fine case was shown by M. SCHUCHARDT. It was one of the most unique things exhibited. The collection consisted of chemical products used in glass staining and porcelain works. Many of these specimens we are told are the same as are supplied to the Imperial potteries at Sèvres. They consisted of the following elements:—Cobalt, cadmium, copper, tin, manganese, nickel, iron, zinc, uranium, lead, antimony, and bismuth. The compounds of each element generally consisted of the oxides, arsenites, nitrates, phosphates, silicates, chlorides, sulphates, acetates, borates, chromates, carbonates, and oxalates. Some of these we may specially mention, as they are not so much used in glass staining, but have special applications.

Borate of manganese is most extensively used as a siccative, two ounces being sufficient to make one ewt. of linseed oil drying. It is used in place of oxide of lead. The vanadates—two of which were in this case—ammonia and soda salts, are now extremely rare and valuable; the scarcity of the compounds is the only stumbling-block to their uses in the arts. A beautiful red chromate of lead was shown. This basic salt is difficult to prepare with any brilliancy of colour; but this difficulty over, a fine pigment may be procured for about 2s. per pound. A very pretty series were the nickel salts. These, we believe, are used in glass staining more as decolorizers than as chromatic additions, except the chromate, which produces a fine bluish green glass.

The watch oils in this department were interesting. They consisted of olein from olive oil, very neutral, and when subjected to the continuous action of a freezing mixture, they remained perfectly limpid, although at the same time they became viscid. The official report remarks, that lubricating oils for fine machinery procured from the glycerides, or saponifiable fats, will always be open to the objection that they become rancid upon exposure to light and air. The best oil for these purposes is to be procured from some of the less volatile hydrocarbons, which are the products of distillation of mineral or other oils.

Very good woodstuffs, prepared for paper makers from the linden, aspen, Scotch fir, and pine, were shown in this department. Excellent writing paper was shown containing 48 per cent. of woodstuff. A starch manufacturer informs the writer that large quantities of starch are being manufactured now in England for paper makers. The starch is mixed cold with the pulp, and, after making, the paper is passed through pretty hot rollers. The starch granules being partially broken and converted into dextrine, two objects are obtained, viz., a saving of the expensive ragstuff, and a homogeneity of texture.

In the Zollverein department we had no less than three exhibitors of the popular perfume, Eau-de-Cologne. The Eau-de-Colognes were all very good; and the fragrance of this part made it a marked locality in the building. We may especially mention the preparation of John Maria Farina's widow, whose local habitation is opposite the Altenmarkt in Cologne.

SIAM.

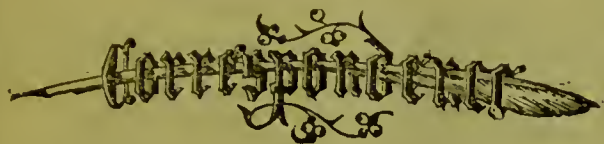
In Siam we have many medical substances which, although well known to us, were shown under different names; but it may be amusing to mention that among the Siamese *Materia Medica* are found the following (we presume) active therapeutical agents:—*Luet nangret*, or coagulated blood of the rhinoceros, is used in cases of inward hurts; *Nankaben* or ray skin; *Lim* is armadillo skin; *Nang Xang* is elephant's

* Vide "Official Report," p. 15.

* Nitro-glycerine is used for blasting rocks, and is at the present time being successfully used in making the heavy cuttings for the new Dublin Waterworks. Nitro-mannite, if it could be made available, has the advantage of being a solid, whilst the nitro-glycerine is a fluid.

skin; *Em'ana*, deer sinews, the hoofs being grated, and also used for the curing of wounds.

In concluding these papers, an apology is due to many exhibitors of some considerable importance who have not been mentioned. Our silence in connection with these gentlemen is in consequence of the large amount of ground which had to be traversed by the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at the Dublin Exhibition.



THE MEETING OF THE UNITED SOCIETY—PROPOSED NEW ORGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—The Annual Meeting of the United Society has taken place, and terminated satisfactorily. It enabled the London Executive to ascertain the views and feelings of their provincial coadjutors, and to explain away many slanderous imputations that had been circulated through the country. It gave them an opportunity to show that because they adopt a conciliatory tone towards antagonists they are not necessarily playing into the hands of opponents, and also to impress upon country delegates the necessity of placing perfect confidence in the Executive, and giving them their earnest support.

After this, there should no longer be any misunderstanding, no uncertainties,—but one undivided endeavour to put aside all private interests when the welfare of the trade is jeopardized thereby. This is not the time to be particular as to who it is that shall establish the trade as a corporate body, with equal rights, provided it is done, or to refuse the timely aid of those whose assistance would be most valuable.

The United Society was formed for the purpose of bringing about useful reforms. It is the duty, then, of those belonging to it to use it for that purpose. They must take care therefore to be united, and must not raise divisional quarrels over the interest of any individual belonging to their body. At the meeting, the Executive Committee removed all doubts as to their future intentions. They declared that they would pursue a course not at variance with the wishes of country members, but consistent with the interest of all; that, whilst they would never surrender the rights of self-government on its broadest base, they would not be led away by clamour or prejudice from considering the vested rights of others, but would try to allay irritation between rival parties, and avoid inflaming the passions of the one party against the other by violent speech and declamatory letters. They endeavoured to show that all chemists had like interests at stake, and ought all to work together in the good cause before them.

An Act of Incorporation is our desire, and not the destruction of the Pharmaceutical Society. We claim the right of nomination and election for every man registered, and after the experience of last session the Pharmaceutical Council will not be so blind as to oppose the recommendation of a select committee of the House of Commons, or to try again for that which they found would not be sanctioned by the legislature. They will, doubtless, be led to see that by uniting forces they may conserve their own privileges, and yet assist in working out the wishes of all.

If the election of Alderman Bowker for President was not unanimous it was not from any objection to Manchester's chief magistrate, but because Mr. Matthews resided in London; and, although uninfluenced by any motive save his desire to see the trade improved, had been from the formation of the Society one of its best friends, in rendering both personal assistance and pecuniary aid,—his contributions to the Benevolent Fund surpassing those of every other supporter of our body. After the election of Mr. Bowker, a resolution was brought forward, which had not previously been submitted to the Executive Committee, although our country friends and many in town had been specially invited to attend for the purpose of passing it.

The resolution of most importance was one which affects you, Sir, as well as the Society, but which, I am happy to say, was wisely postponed until the wishes of the Society have been consulted. It is on this subject I desire particularly to address you, in order that those members in the country who have heard only one side may read something of the other, and consider well before they give their sanction to that which would altogether break up the Society and undo all our efforts at combination.

The question is not so much, Do we require a journal of our own? as, Is it advisable to double the subscription of membership in order to establish one? Every local secretary will readily admit that he has difficulty enough in collecting five shillings, and if the subscription be raised to ten, many will doubtless surrender their task.

There does not appear a necessity for another journal, whilst you, Mr. Editor, retain an impartiality, and I thoroughly believe that if you have refused admittance to any disappointed contributor, it was both for his interest and your own credit that his effusion did not appear. I believe every fair dealing man, who does not require to be flattered into the belief that he is infallible, much prefers being represented by an impartial editor than by one paid, not to express truth, but only faction. A cry is raised against neutral societies and neutral journals, and deprecated as unfit for our reflections; but it is these neutral parties who see clearly, and, having no selfish interests at stake, are able to point out the safe and proper course.

"The Pharmaceutical Society has its own organ," it is said, and there is no doubt the Editor does justice to his employers, as ours would doubtless do likewise; but what is the result? One-sided views have been expressed; for many months a determined effort was made to ignore the existence of the United Society, and the few articles on trade politics which have appeared have created more antagonism than ought beside. Yet it is now suggested that we should follow suit and establish an opposition one-sided journal. If, Sir, the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, which at on few occasions has left the walks of science for those of trade politics, has been able to raise such a storm in the "outside" trade, what

would be the condition of things if another journal was opened for the purpose of allowing the vehement opinions of others to come forth in recriminations. It certainly would be a lamentable exhibition of pent-up bitterness and hostilities in defence of the United Society.

But "the trade is represented by the United Society," we say. Then that journal, which is the organ of the one, must represent the other, and I believe, Sir, all moderate thinking men will credit you with having performed your duty to their entire satisfaction. Our interests and yours are identical. When you cease to act with independence, may you lose subscribers, and when we give up the interests of the trade may we no longer enjoy its confidence.

It is said the proceedings of the United Society are not sufficiently known to the members; but these are days when "those who run may read," and where is the man, who takes any interest either in his society or the trade, but will find the means of understanding all that is being done? Your columns may be closed to some who know your desire to act impartially—to raise your journal even to a higher position than it holds at present, and to avoid all personal matters. The general body of the trade will, I am sure, support the views you have put forth, and desire an end to trade animosities. They will wish that before another Parliament assembles that the two Societies will have joined together to incorporate the trade, giving every one a share in the government of the same.

It is gratifying that the Executive are agreed on their course of action, and even more so that the provincial delegates, having heard their statements, have expressed their confidence, and returned to their respective districts to work one and all together for the purpose of incorporating the trade.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

JOHN WADE.

100, York-street, West, December 6, 1865.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Perhaps you will kindly insert this letter in the Journal. It will not only render my future conduct in relation to the United Society intelligible, but it will also prevent some disappointment and much needless correspondence.

Both medical advisers and kind friends have long urged upon me the necessity for mental rest. That my life may be spared for fresh labour in the cause of Chemists and Druggists, I will now seek the rest recommended; and I rejoice to find that circumstances are favourable to its attainment.

During the last five years I have been engaged in continual agitation for two objects. First, to impress upon the Chemists and Druggists of this country the right of self-government; and, second, to promote such an organization as would enable them to procure and improve so great a blessing. Both these objects appear to be now virtually accomplished. Not only are Chemists and Druggists sensible of their right to self-government, but Parliament has endorsed that right; and the Chemists and Druggists must be unfaithful to their cause, and to one another, if they fail in its consummation. To will their own enfranchisement as a corporate body, and to use the power they now possess to secure it, devolves upon themselves; and therefore I consider my political mission amongst them at an end.

Should members of the United Society imagine this decision to be the result of caprice or pressure, I would earnestly recommend them to read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee just now published. I concur in every word of that Report; and, thoroughly believing that five years of strife is quite sufficient for any good purpose, I prefer now to be an ambassador of peace and a worker in the field of practical philanthropy. Little progress has been made with the Benevolent Fund of the United Society this year. If that Fund could have had the attention it has deserved throughout, it would now in all probability have approached nearer to the sum of £3,000 than to £600; and it will be both genial and gratifying to me to assist in building it up to an amount of practical utility. I see for the Chemists and Druggists of this country a bright, prosperous, and dignified future; but there is one class amongst them who will scarcely enjoy their fair share of the good to come, unless their social status be improved. I need scarcely say I allude to Chemists and Druggists' Assistants. Many of them are, and probably always will be, doomed to a life of service. Why not make that life both more respectable and more comfortable? It is within their power to do so, and I hope I may be able to show them the way, and to guide them in it, so far as I can have the concurrence of their employers and their own zealous efforts to aid and encourage me. Whatever influence I can exert, whatever time I can spare from official duties, whatever advocacy I can give, and whatever sacrifice I can make, shall be devoted to their interests, upon the one condition, that they will help themselves.

Political agitation has been essential to the cause of the Chemists and Druggists which I have undertaken to promote. Party warfare has sometimes brought me into collision with gentlemen whom I have esteemed, and I have necessarily made a few enemies whose unkindness shall be forgotten; but I have also made as many friends, whose encouragement and generous appreciation of my motives and labours shall be held in grateful remembrance.

It now only remains for me to declare my determination to take no part in the future politics of the Trade, but to limit my attention to the official duties devolving upon me as Registrar and Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUOTT.

20, New Ormond-street, W.C., December 4th, 1865.

FINE FOR SELLING ALMOND FLAVOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a notice of the conviction of a chemist for the sale of almond flavour in the *Leeds Mercury* of the 5th inst. [As a fuller report, extracted from the *Bolton Chronicle*, appears in another column, we need not reproduce the article sent us by our correspondent.—ED. C. and D.]

The sale of almond flavour is one of everyday occurrence, both with pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists; and if the decision of the Bolton magistrates is to be accepted as a correct interpretation of the law, a precedent will be established alike embarrassing to the buyer as well as the seller. The Bolton magistrates appear to be as ambitious

their position as Messrs. Dodson and Fogg of Pickwickian notoriety, and having discovered the laxity of the law arrive at the conclusion that they must remedy its defects, and consider they are best exercising their functions in inflicting a fine upon the chemist who happens to have sold the article by which the deceased caused her own death.

Such a conclusion and the results cannot be accepted from the Bolton magistrates, nor can the retail chemist be mulcted in any penalties for selling an article which is asked for, except in the case of the sale of arsenic.

The Act for the sale of arsenic, however, is so clear that no person can possibly mistake its meaning. It is entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of arsenic"—no other poisonous article being included. There is only one other Act, therefore, under which it might be brought, and that is the "Act" known as "Lord Campbell's," which enacts . . . "that whosoever the death of a person shall be caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or defaults is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then, and in every such case, the person who would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages. . . . And, also, that every such action shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the person whose death shall have been caused, and shall be brought by and in the name of the executor or administrator of the person deceased. . . ." Now it is clear from this that there must be evidence of the death of the person through an act of carelessness on the part of another individual. From the report given there does not appear to have been any carelessness shown; the woman applied for and was accommodated with "half an ounce of almond flavour," and, assuming that the chemist labelled it as "almond flavour" (although it does not say whether there was a label on the bottle or not), he did all that is necessary, either according to law or usage, inasmuch as it is not sold to be taken in teaspoonful doses, but merely to be used in drops as a flavouring ingredient. It is clear also that the magistrates have no jurisdiction under Lord Campbell's Act. Whence then do they obtain the law upon which to convict? The indictment upon the summons proves without doubt that the magistrates have altered and amended the Arsenic Act to meet their views in the case before us.

Is not this a matter where the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society, if harmoniously working together, might prove of great benefit to the trade by aiding (with advice and funds if necessary) Mr. Goodman to appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench against the decision of the Bolton magistrates to make a chemist amenable to a law that does not exist?

Leeds, December, 1865.

[It appears that the proceedings against the chemist were instituted under a Local Act, styled "The Bolton Improvement Act, 1854."—Ed. C. and D.]

I am, yours,

EDWIN YEWDALE.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—There is a feeling created partly by certain of your leading articles, and partly by the conduct of some of my fellow members of the Executive Committee that the United Society is about to merge into that of the Pharmaceutical. I have heard it stated that members of the Pharmaceutical Council have had interviews with some of the Executive, and that this portion of the Executive are promised seats in the "Council" in the event of a surrender.

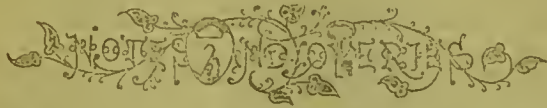
I am desirous of making this communication through your journal to the members of the United Society, feeling assured they will not sanction any such step unless on the principle of perfect equality.

I am, yours obediently,

T. SHERMAN ANDERSON,

Elmdale, Hyde.

30, Duke-street, Manchester Square,
and 1, Berkeley-place, Connaught-square.



RIMMEL'S NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MR. RIMMEL reminds us that Christmas is close at hand, by filling his shops with amusing and elegant trifles. When we see the art of the perfumer blended with the cunning of the toymaker, we may be sure that the season for family parties, compliments, and presents, is rapidly approaching. This year Mr. Rimmel's toys are more attractive than ever. Though we apply the term "toys" to these seasonable novelties, we do not wish to convey the impression that they are mere playthings. Most of them contain excellent perfumes or other toilette requisites, and many are articles of a lasting character. The most striking novelty was suggested by the title of Mr. Dickens's Christmas book. This is DOCTOR MARIGOLD'S MEDICINE CHEST, a pretty locked box containing the following articles:—1. *The Fragrant Mixture*. ("A few drops to be applied to the handkerchief before going to a theatre or party.") 2. *The Toilette Compound*. ("A few drops to be thrown in the water before washing.") 3. *The Rose Ointment*. ("To be applied to the lips on retiring to rest.") 4. *The Scented Bolus*. ("To be burned on a hot shovel to create a pleasant odour.") All Doctor Marigold's prescriptions are dispensed in the usual manner, in paper-capped bottles and pink pill-boxes with written labels.

THE AUSTRALIAN MYALL-WOOD BOXES, for handkerchiefs and gloves, are quite new, and well adapted for Christmas presents. The myall-wood (*Acacia pendula*) gives forth an intense and delightful odour of violets.

Among the new bouquets for the handkerchief, there are three which we think will be generally admired, namely, the "Chinese," "Indian," and "Titiens." The latter bears a small photograph of the great singer. The boxes in which these handkerchief perfumes are packed rival those of the Parisian chocolate-makers in elegance.

The knick-knaeks which conceal scent bottles are of the most bizarre forms. Lilliputian yule logs, lanterns, tea-chests, muffs, and other objects too numerous to mention, all open in some unexpected way, and all contain perfumery.

Of course Mr. Rimmel issues an almanack for the coming year, beautifully printed in gold and colours, and richly scented.

THE Diaries and Pocket Books of Messrs. Letts and Co. for the year 1866 have been issued in their usual variety, and are distinguished by excellence of style and workmanship.

LEGAL DEFENCE.—In the pages of this journal, some three years ago, Mr. H. Barnaby, of Rochester, suggested that a Society should be formed for the purpose of providing proper legal defence for chemists and druggists in actions arising out of real or alleged poisoning cases, or other matters directly connected with the drug trade. The Clay and Abraham case led to the formation of the nucleus of such a Society in the autumn of last year. Since then, the proceedings taken against a number of innocent chemists by Mr. Betts, and the results of numerous trials in different parts of the country, have made the insurance scheme extremely popular. By referring to our advertising pages those who wish to secure a legal defence in case of need by paying a small annual subscription, may learn how to proceed. We understand that about four hundred members are required to start the Society.



THERE has been a much better market for Chemicals, and some rather large purchases have been made, partly on speculation, prices in most instances showing a good rise on last month's quotations. In Tartaric Acid business has been more general, both on the spot and for forward delivery, large sales having been made at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. spot, and 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¾d. forward. Considerable sales have been effected in Citric Acid up to 2s., and now there are few sellers at this price. Oxalic Acid has also been freely taken at 12d., 12½d., and now 13d. is asked, and few sellers thereat. Some large sales have been made in Chlorate of Potash up to 1s. 2d., and is now very scarce at this price. A few sales have been made in Bichromate at 6d. less 5 per cent. Prussiate of Potash in much better demand, and the price has advanced to 13½d. to 13¾d., but few sellers. Large sales have been made in Sal Acetos at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d., now higher prices are demanded. A good business has been done in French Sulphate of Quinine at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d., now 5s. is asked, and the market for English is steady at 5s. 3d. Soda Ash has been taken freely up to 2½d. on the spot, and is very scarce for immediate delivery. Soda Crystals are quiet at 120s. gross. Caustic Soda is firm at 22s. to 24s. according to quality. Bicarbonate is very scarce on the spot, and held for higher prices: 17s. has been paid ex ship for forward delivery. Flour of Brimstone is firm at 12s. 9d. to 13s., and Roll 10s. 6d. Bleaching Powder is firm, and in demand at 14s. to 14s. 6d. Sulphate of Ammonia is quiet at 13s. to 13s. 6d. A fair business has been done in Sal Ammoniac at 37s. 6d. for fine, and 35s. 6d. for second quality. Alum is steady at the previous rates of £7 in tierces and £7 5s. in barrels. More doing in Cream of Tartar at 100s. to 105s. according to quality. Sulphate of Copper is less in demand, and prices almost nominal at 34s. to 36s. Arsenic is rather dearer. Refined Saltpetre is quiet at last quotations of 28s. to 29s. cash. Ashes have considerably

improved in prices, and our quotations are now advanced to 42s. to 42s. 6d. A considerable business has been done in Rape Oil at nominal higher prices; Brown is now 54s. to 55s., and Refined 57s. to 58s. Linseed is also dearer, large sales being made up to 38s. 9d. to 39s. spot, and 40s. for the next four months' delivery. Turpentine is quiet. French is 45s. 6d. to 47s. No Ammonium in market. A good business has been done in Petroleum at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; last price paid 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6½d. Crude nominal.

In Drugs only a moderate business has been done. Cape Aloes have supported late rates. Some Barbadoes sold at low prices. A large parcel of Tinnivelly Senna has arrived, which will soon be offered at sale. Bark of all descriptions has not varied. Cod Liver Oil is steady, some sales being made at 5s. to 6s. 6d. according to quality. A large business done in Oil Almonds at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 8d. spot, and 7s. 8d. for arrival, and at the latter rates there are still buyers. Oil Cassia remains quiet at 7s. 9d. Castor Oil is rather easier. Citronelle is steady at 4½d. to 5½d. according to quality. Gambia is 1s. better. Large sales made in Cutch at an advance of 2s. to 3s. Rhubarb is about 6d. to 9d. cheaper. Turkey Opium is without change. Gum Olibanum is 3s. to 5s. dearer for good qualities, ordinary sorts are without change. Arabic full up. Other gums no change. Shellac is rather better. A large trade has been done in Camphor on the spot and for arrival. China is now 101s. 3d. to 102s. 6d., and Japan 102s. 6d. to 105s. Musk is without change. Galls are rather easier, the parcels of Turkey being chiefly taken in at late prices. Sarsaparilla as before. Bees' Wax is steady. Japan is 2s. to 5s. dearer, and in demand. Cardamoms without change. Ipecacuanha has brought 8s. 11d. to 9s. for good. Jalap is steady. Other goods without change.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mining Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1865. s. d.	1865. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.....	75 0	95 0	80 6	97 6
French	58 0	83 0	60 0	85 0
Oporto, red	45 0	47 0	46 0	48 0
Sicily	0 0	0 0	72 0	75 0
Naples, white	68 0	76 0	65 0	73 0
Florence, white	0 0	0 0	85 0	90 0
red	0 0	0 0	80 0	85 0
Bologna, white	90 0	95 0	90 0	95 0
ARROWROOT, (duty 4½ per cwt.)				
Bermuda, per lb.....	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 9
St. Vincent	0 2½	0 6½	0 3½	0 7½
Jamaica	0 3	0 5½	0 3½	0 7
Other West India	0 2½	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½
Brazil	0 2	0 3½	0 2½	0 3
East India	0 2	0 3½	0 3	0 5
Natal	0 4½	0 8½	0 4½	0 8
Sierra Leone	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5
ASHES, per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	42 6	0 0	31 0	31 6
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	42 0	0 0	34 0	0 0
BRIMSTONE, per ton.....	165 0	170 0	150 0	160 0
rough	210 0	215 0	195 0	210 0
roll	210 0	0 0	240 0	250 0
flour	210 0	0 0		
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4	0 0	0 4	0 0
Citric	2 0	0 0	1 7	1 7½
Nitric	0 5	0 5½	0 5	0 5½
Oxalic	1 0½	1 0½	0 9	0 9½
Sulphuric	0 0½	0 1	0 0½	0 1
Tartaric crystal.....	1 5½	1 6	1 5	0 0
powdered	1 0½	0 0	1 5½	1 6
Alum	140 0	145 0	125 0	130 0
powder	160 0	0 0	140 0	145 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½	0 6	0 5½	0 6½
Sulphate	260 0	0 0	265 0	285 0
Antimony, oro	0 0	180 0	160 0	180 0
crude	24 0	25 0	26 0	0 0
regulus	84 0	0 0	36 0	37 0
French star	84 6	35 0	36 0	37 0
Arsenic, lump	15 0	15 6	12 0	14 0
powder	0 0	0 0	5 6	6 0
Bleaching powder.....	14 0	14 6	10 6	11 0
Borax, East India refined..	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
British	54 0	0 0	56 0	0 0
Calomel	2 8	0 0	2 9	0 0
Camphor, refined	1 4½	1 5	1 3	1 4
Copperas, green	52 6	55 0	52 6	55 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 2	0 0	2 4	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Brunswick, per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

	1865. s. d.	1865. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.
CHEMICALS,				
Iodine, dry	0 6	0 0	0 5½	0 5½
Magnesia, Carbon	42 6	47 6	42 6	45 0
Calcined	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8
Minium, red	22 0	22 6	21 6	24 6
orange	32 6	0 0	32 6	33 0
Potash, Bichromate	0 6	0 0	0 6½	0 0
Chlorate	1 2	0 0	0 10½	1 0
Hydriodate	0 0	0 0	0 5½	0 0
Prussiate	1 0½	1 1½	0 11½	0 0
red	2 0	0 0	1 9½	1 11
Precipitate, red	2 9	0 0	2 10	0 0
white	2 9	0 0	2 10	0 0
Prussian Blue	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 10
Roso Pink	29 0	0 0	29 0	0 0
Sal-Acetos	1 2	1 3	0 11½	1 0
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	35 6	37 6	35 6	37 6
Salts, Epsom	8 6	9 0	9 6	10 6
Glauber	4 6	5 6	5 0	5 6
Soda, Ash	0 2½	0 2½	0 1½	0 2½
Bicarbonate	20 6	0 0	11 0	0 0
Crystals	120 0	0 0	0 0	97 6
Sugar Lead, white	36 6	37 0	37 6	38 0
brown	26 6	27 6	27 6	28 6
Sulphate Quinine				
British, in bottle ..	5 3	0 0	6 1	0 0
Foreign	5 0	0 0	5 7	5 8
Sulphate Zinc	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Verdigris	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0
Vermilion, English	2 11	3 3	3 0	3 4
China	2 10	3 0	2 6	2 8
Vitriol, blue or Rom. per ct.	34 0	36 0	27 6	28 6
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	3 4	5 0	3 0	4 4
silver	2 6	3 6	2 6	3 4
Mexican, black	3 4	3 7	3 0	3 3
silver	3 2	3 5	2 9	2 10
Lima	3 0	3 2	0 0	0 0
Teneriffe, black	3 5	4 0	3 2	3 7
silver	3 4	3 6	2 9	3 2
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	100 0	170 0	100 0	170 0
Socotrine	140 0	290 0	170 0	300 0
Cape, good	46 0	47 0	45 0	47 0
inferior	30 0	45 0	30 0	42 0
Barbadoes	70 0	280 0	60 0	300 0
Ambergris, grey	21 0	25 0	19 0	22 0
Angelica Root	21 0	35 0	20 0	35 0
Aniseed, China star	160 0	210 0	125 0	130 0
German, &c.	24 6	40 0	24 0	39 0
Balsam, Canada	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 0
Capivi	1 7½	1 8½	1 7	1 9
Peru	4 9	4 10	4 8	0 0
Tolu	2 11	8 0	3 6	3 7
Bark, Cascarella	22 0	34 0	25 0	36 0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	1 0	2 2	0 9	2 3
Calisaya, flat	2 2	2 9	3 0	3 6
quill	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 3
Carthagena	0 10	1 9	1 1	1 10
Pitayo	0 10	2 2	1 5	2 3
Red	1 9	10 0	2 6	9 0
Bay Berries	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bacca Leaves	0 9	0 11	0 3	0 11
Camomile Flowers	20 0	100 0	25 0	105 0
Camphor, China	101 3	105 0	92 6	95 0
Canella alba	6 0	0 0	23 0	33 0
Cantharides	2 5	0 0	2 6	2 7
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	6 0	6 4	5 6	6 0
inferior	4 6	5 10	4 4	5 6
Madras	2 9	5 5	2 3	3 10
Ceylon	3 3	4 0	5 0	5 5
Cassia Fistula	16 0	41 0	14 0	28 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale	0 6½	0 7½	0 6	0 6½
2nd	0 5½	0 6	0 4½	0 6
inferior and dark	0 4½	0 5	0 4½	0 4½
Bombay, in casks	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Castorium	1 0	20 0	1 0	20 0
China Root	27 0	28 0	16 0	23 0
Cocculus Indicus	30 0	0 0	22 0	24 0
Cod Liver Oil	8 6	6 6	6 0	16 6
Colocynth, apple	0 7½	1 1	0 7	1 1
Colombo Root	280 0	320 0	75 0	110 0
Cream Tartar				
French	100 0	102 6	100 0	102 6
Venetian	102 6	0 0	102 6	105 0
grey	90 0	95 0	90 0	95 0
brown	90 0	92 6	85 0	92 6
Croton Seed	500 0	530 0	90 0	95 0
Cubeba	82 6	85 0	87 6	91 0
Cumin Seed	19 0	23 0	20 0	28 0
Dragon's blood roed	200 0	340 0	200 0	300 0
lump	85 0	280 0	90 0	260 0
Galangal Root	13 6	14 6	15 0	17 0
Gentian Root	21 0	22 0	23 0	0 0
Guinea Grains	55 0	60 0	58 0	60 0
Honey, Narbonne	40 0	80 0	40 0	80 0
China	25 0	33 0	23 0	35 0
Jamaica	28 0	61 0	23 0	60 0
Ipecacuanha	8 10	9 0	8 0	0 0
Isinglass, Brazil	2 2	5 4	1 4	4 4
East India	1 6	4 4	0 10	4 4
West India	3 9	4 2	3 0	3 7
Russian	7 6	10 0	9 6	11 0
Jalap	1 0	5 3	0 9	5 8

DRUGS—continued.

	1865.	1865.	1864.	1864.
Juniper Berries . . . per cwt.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
German and French . .	7 6	9 0	7 0	9 0
Italian	9 6	10 6	9 0	10 0
Lemon Juice	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½
Liquorice				
Spanish	75 0	80 0	75 0	80 0
Italian	55 0	75 0	55 0	70 0
Manna, flaky	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 9
small	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4
Musk	17 0	34 6	18 0	27 0
Nux Vomica	14 6	16 6	11 0	14 0
Opium, Turkey	14 0	14 6	14 0	16 6
Egyptian	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Orris Root	28 0	30 0	30 0	31 0
Pink Root	3 0	0 0	2 9	3 0
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	160 0	0 0	80 0	0 0
Rhathmy Root	0 6	1 2	0 9	1 6
Rhubarb, China, round . .	2 9	9 6	2 4	6 6
flat	3 0	9 0	2 6	6 3
Dutch, trimmed . .	15 0	15 6	9 0	10 0
Russian	15 0	16 0	11 0	13 0
Saffron, Spanish	45 0	47 6	28 0	34 0
Salep	140 0	160 0	130 0	0 0
Sarsaparilla, Lima	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 5
Para	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 2
Honduras	0 9	1 7	0 11	1 6
Jamaica	1 1	2 3	1 6	2 3
Sassafras	10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0
Scammony, virgin	30 0	44 0	30 0	34 0
second	14 0	23 0	12 0	23 0
Seneca Root	3 3	3 6	3 3	3 6
Senna, Calcutta	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bombay	0 4	0 5½	0 3½	0 6
Timnevelly	0 3½	0 11	0 4½	1 6
Alexandria	0 3	0 9	0 3½	0 8
Snake Root	3 6	0 0	4 3	0 0
Spermaceti, refined	0 10½	0 11	0 11	0 0
Squills	0 1½	0 3½	0 0½	0 2½
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	15 0	17 0	15 0	17 0
West India	10 0	20 0	12 0	23 0
Terra Japonica—				
Gambier	21 6	27 0	22 6	28 0
Cutch	26 6	30 0	22 6	24 6
Valerian Root, English . .	20 0	29 0	20 0	30 0
Vanilla, Mexican	10 0	25 0	26 0	38 0
Wormseed	10 0	0 0	11 0	12 0
GUM—Ammoniac, drop, per cwt.	120 0	170 0	95 0	120 0
lump	40 0	85 0	30 0	85 0
Animi, fine pale	210 0	220 0	200 0	210 0
bold amber	190 0	220 0	190 0	210 0
medium	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0
small and dark	100 0	150 0	100 0	155 0
ordinary dark	40 0	95 0	40 0	95 0
Arable, E. I., fine pale picked	76 0	85 0	90 0	95 0
unsorted, good to fine	92 0	75 0	61 0	76 0
red and mixed	46 0	60 0	50 0	60 0
siftings	25 0	40 0	25 0	40 0
Turkey, picked, good to fine	170 0	210 0	120 0	160 0
second and inferior . . .	95 0	160 0	65 0	110 0
in sorts	46 0	70 0	32 0	50 0
Gedda	45 0	50 0	38 0	42 0
Harbary, white	70 0	90 0	68 0	72 0
brown	50 0	60 0	42 0	50 0
Australian	35 0	40 0	33 0	36 0
Assafetida, fair to good . .	25 0	50 0	30 0	75 0
Benjamin, 1st quality . . .	340 0	900 0	350 0	850 0
2nd	240 0	300 0	280 0	300 0
3rd	50 0	240 0	50 0	240 0
Copal, Angola, red	75 0	85 0	72 0	80 0
pale	70 0	80 0	75 0	85 0
Benguella	60 0	85 0	60 0	90 0
Sierra Leone	0 3	1 0	0 4	1 0
Manilla	23 0	36 0	25 0	55 0
Dammar, pale	45 0	57 6	54 0	47 6
Galbanum	160 0	170 0	160 0	170 0
Gamboge, picked, pipe . . .	250 0	300 0	250 0	300 0
in sorts	140 0	240 0	140 0	240 0
Guaicum	0 9	1 5	1 0	2 0
Kino	340 0	460 0	220 0	440 0
Kowrie	35 0	50 0	23 0	40 0
Mastic, picked	8 6	0 0	6 0	6 9
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.	130 0	160 0	130 0	180 0
sorts	70 0	110 0	70 0	130 0
Olibanum, pale drop	68 6	76 0	65 0	70 0
amber and yellow	55 0	67 0	65 0	70 0
mixed and dark	20 0	48 0	17 0	44 0
Senegal	75 0	80 0	95 0	105 0
Sandrae	82 6	105 0	73 0	95 0
Tragacanth, leaf	180 0	260 0	180 0	260 0
in sorts	80 0	130 0	100 0	130 0
OILS	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seal	49 0	50 0	40 0	48 0
Sperm, body	115 0	118 0	62 9	65 0
Cod	54 0	0 0	52 10	53 0
Whale, Greenland	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
South Sea, pale	47 0	50 0	42 0	45 0
East India Fish	36 0	37 0	33 0	34 0
Olive, Galipoli	56 0	57 0	57 0	58 0
Florence, half-chest . . .	20 0	0 0	20 0	21 0
Cocount, Cochiti	51 6	52 6	37 0	37 6
Ceylon	47 6	48 0	36 0	36 6
Sydney	42 0	48 0	32 0	36 0
Ground Nut and Gh.				
Bombay	41 0	0 0	38 0	0 0

OILS—continued.

	1865.	1865.	1864.	1864.
Madras	51 6	52 6	36 0	37 0
Palm, fine	44 0	44 6	35 0	36 0
Linseed	38 0	39 0	33 0	33 6
Rapeseed, English, pale . . .	55 0	0 0	45 0	0 0
brown	54 0	0 0	42 6	0 0
Foreign pale	55 6	0 0	46 6	47 0
brown	57 0	58 0	52 6	43 6
Lard	85 0	0 0	41 0	53 0
Tallow	40 0	0 0	40 0	0 0
Rock Crude	£23 0	0 0	£16 0	£17 0
OILS, Essential—				
Almond, essential	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
expressed	0 10½	0 0	1 0½	0 0
Aniseed	7 8	7 9	5 11	6 0
Bay	0 0	0 0	110 0	120 0
Bergamot	10 0	15 0	7 0	10 0
Cajeputa, (in bond)	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Caraway	5 0	6 6	5 0	6 6
Cassia	7 9	0 0	7 9	8 0
Cinnamon (in bond)	1 2	3 3	0 9	3 0
Cinnamon Leaf	0 5	0 8	0 2	0 4½
Citronel	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6½
Clove	0 6	0 0	0 2	0 4
Croton	1 0	1 8	0 0	1 0
Juniper	2 9	2 6	1 10	3 0
Lavender	1 9	2 10	2 6	4 6
Lemon	6 3	9 0	5 6	7 0
Lemongrass	1 3	1 6	0 10½	0 11
Mace, ex.	0 1	0 2½	0 2	0 3½
Neroli	5 0	5 9	5 0	7 0
Nutmeg	0 1½	0 3½	0 1	0 2½
Orange	5 0	6 0	5 6	6 9
Otto of Roses	18 0	22 0	16 0	24 0
Peppermint, per lb.				
American	14 0	14 6	12 6	14 0
English	0 0	0 0	34 0	36 0
Rhodium	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Rosemary	2 0	2 3	0 0	0 0
Sassafras	3 3	3 6	2 9	3 6
Spearmint	5 0	8 0	5 0	8 0
Spike	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Thyme	1 9	2 0	1 9	2 3
PITCH, British	12 0	0 0	12 0	0 0
Swedish	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.				
English, 6 per cent. or under	24 6	25 0	32 6	33 6
over 6 per cent.	23 6	24 0	31 0	32 0
Madras	21 0	22 6	28 0	30 0
Bombay	18 0	22 0	26 0	30 0
British-refined	28 0	29 0	35 0	36 6
Nitrate of soda	13 6	14 0	15 0	16 0
SEED, Canary	55 0	63 0	44 0	48 0
Caraway, English	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
German, &c.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Coriander	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
East India	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hemp	44 0	46 0	0 0	0 0
Linseed, Black Sea	65 0	0 0	59 0	60 0
Calcutta	67 0	67 6	59 6	60 6
Bombay	70 0	0 0	62 0	63 0
Egyptian	61 0	0 0	54 0	6 0
Mustard, brown	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
white	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Poppy, East India	58 0	59 0	52 0	53 0
Rape, English	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Danube	72 0	73 0	0 0	0 0
Calcutta fine	70 0	0 0	55 0	56 0
Bombay	74 0	77 0	64 0	65 0
Teel, Sesmy or Gngy	60 0	70 0	58 0	60 0
Cotton	165 0	170 0	130 0	140 0
Ground Nut Kernels	340 0	0 0	270 6	280 0
SOAP, London yel.	28 0	32 0	20 0	34 0
mottled	32 0	36 0	34 0	36 0
curd	46 0	50 0	46 0	50 0
Castile	40 0	42 0	40 0	41 0
Marseilles	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
Soy, China	3 4	3 6	3 6	3 9
Japan	0 0	0 0	1 5	0 0
Sponge, Turkey, fine picked	14 0	18 0	19 0	23 0
fair to good	0 0	12 0	7 0	17 0
ordinary	1 6	4 0	2 6	6 0
Bahama	0 8	2 6	0 4	1 1
TURPENTINE, Rough, per ct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Spirits, French	46 6	47 0	62 6	63 0
American, in casks	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
WAX, Bees, English	180 0	185 0	170 0	175 0
German	195 0	200 0	162 6	185 0
American	185 0	190 0	175 0	0 0
white fine	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jamaica	170 0	187 6	170 0	190 0
Gambua	170 0	175 0	180 0	190 0
Mogadore	140 0	170 0	123 0	160 0
East India	160 0	190 0	150 0	180 0
ditto, bleached	190 0	220 0	200 0	230 0
vegetable, Japan	61 0	83 6	57 0	65 0
WOOD, Dry, per ton				
Fustic, Cuba	150 0	170 0	170 0	180 0
Jamaica	100 0	120 0	100 0	115 0
Savanna	120 0	130 0	0 0	0 0
Zante	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Logwood, Campeachy	165 0	180 0	180 0	210 0
Honduras	100 0	105 0	100 0	105 0
St. Domingo	0 0	90 0	80 0	0 0
Jamaica	85 0	90 0	70 0	75 0

